William Logan Esq.

August 7, 1755. NUMB. 1389.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

Of STATE-REFORMATION.

STATES and Societies, like the Body of Man, are subject to various Disorders. What in the Body we call a Disease, may, in Kingdoms and Republics, be called a State Failing. Diseases in the Body are cured by Medicines or Courses; and State-failings by Laws or Regulations. What in Physic is termed a Cure; we call in Politics a Reformation.

Since there is so near a Resemblance betwixt Politics and Physic, betwixt the Lawgiver and Physician; and since the Manner of Cure is alike, tho' the Remedies differ, intelligent Statesmen might do well in rectifying State Failings, to imitate the Procedure of Intelligent Physicians. The Physician goes cautiously to work with a weakly State, with Delicacy and Gentleness; for, in both Cases, the least Overdose may do Harm. A prudent Physician examines the Constitution of his Patient, before he prescribes; and suits his Prescription to the Nature of the Case, its Circumstances and Symptoms; and a State-Reformer must carefully enquire into the Nature, and Situation, the Turn, Frame, and Circumstance of a State; and suit his Ordinances accordingly. For, as some Patients require double or treble Doses, some Kingdoms require stronger Laws than others, to produce the desired Effect.

It is a Rule with judicious Physicians, to use no such violent Means, as may prove worse than the Disease. All Patients are not so happy as the Swiss, who falling sick upon a Journey, and being on a Hurry to get on, took Physic of eight Days at once; and recovered. As it is a capital Rule in Physic, never to give such violent Medecines, as may kill or cure at a Dose; so it ought to be a standing Rule in Reformations, to proceed Step by Step; adapt and proportion the Remedy to the Kind of Disorder in the State; and give no stronger Doses than it can bear without being convulsed. Constant Experience shews, that a State is rather made worse, than better, by all rash and precipitate Reformations; as an Ague, by violent Medicines, may be turned to a continual Fever.

We learn by Examples, both antient and modern, that, in most Reformations, State Errors have rather been altered than eradicated. For as Men are, by Nature, addicted to start from one Extream to the opposite; so in States, one great Error is apt to succeed another; as the hot Fit does the cold, in an intermitting Fever. A Miser may laudably endeavour to correct his Avarice; but if he holds no Medium in his Reformation, he will commence extravagant. In hasty Changes, we see, Irreligion turns to Superstition; Fervour to Coldness; Courage to Fear; and Talkativeness to ridiculous Silence. I knew a Man so timid, and cautious in his Discourse, that he would not venture to relate the most common Occurrences, before he had ordered his Children out of the Room. This Man had been one of the most loquacious Inhabitants of the City; and was fined for speaking too freely. In most Reformations, to avoid one Rock, Men split on another. Half starved People will eat till they surfeit; and Soldiers in a Pannick will run from an Enemy into Fire and Water; and die for fear of dying.

For my Part, tho' the World has always my good Wishes, I cannot rejoice at every Reformation; because Experience shews, that the Thing designed to be altered often remains as it did; tho' its form be changed. The same Humours sometimes appear under the Denomination of the Head-Ach, Rheumatism, or Gout; according as they fly, or are driven by Medicines, from one Part of the Body to another. And as no Physician can justly say he has cured a Disease, because he has changed it into the Gout or Rheumatism; so no Politician can properly say he has cured a State-failing, when by endeavouring to root out an old Grievance, he brings on a new One. Too active Remedies sometimes cure the Disease, but kill the Patient; and outrageous Reformations may ruin a State.

I am, however, no Enemy to Reformation; but remain convinced that most Countries and most Societies require to be reformed. I only entreat Men to proceed in this Work with Judgment; and not run from one Error into another. He that goes slow, comes to his Journey's End at last; whilst those who make Post-haste may fall by the Way, or miss the Tract. There goes a Story of a Coachman, who finding the Road rough, asked a Country Fellow, if it was possible to reach a certain Town before Sun-set; the Country-man answered, "Yes, provided you drive slow." The Coachman, taking this for a Joke, grew angry, lashed his Horses into a Gallop, broke a Wheel, and did not reach the Town that Night.

When a Person labours under too great Fulness of Blood, I should advise him to open a Vein; but to do it with Moderation, so as to leave the necessary Quantity behind. If a House be crouded with Servants, it is proper to dismiss such of them as are superfluous; but to retain so many as to do the necessary Business of the Family. If a Reformation be not conducted with Moderation, we fall out of one Misfortune into another. A King of Pegu, who had long been made uneasy by rebellious Subjects, banished a great Number of them, that he might more easily govern the rest; but the Country was so thinned by this Reformation, that his Neighbours took the Advantage, and made themselves Masters of him and his Kingdom. This is an Instance of State Policy pushed too far.

Extreams are hurtful. All Sense and Virtue consist in Moderation; and if once they exceed the proper Bounds, they become metamorphosed into Folly and Vice. The Chinese Philosopher, Confucius, wrote a System of Morality and civil Policy, intituled, *The great Mid-Way*; intimating that the middle Way is the best to follow. Good Things become bad, if immoderately used. I have known People ruined with Care; and impoverished by Parsimony. Activity has great Effects; but resembles a high mettled Horse, that requires the Curb. It drives the Ship, like a fair Wind; but may run her upon a Rock. The Understanding must be a Pilot; and make the fair Wind serve to a good Purpose.

Many by moderate, regular Labour, perform more than others by great Activity. I have, with Surprize, observed, that Women preserve Estates better than Men; and can find no juster Reason for it, than that Men have more activity, and more of the scheming, restless Nature, than Women. For Women are not apt to undertake Reformations; but content themselves to follow the common Rules of Oeconomy; whereas Men will always be giving Specimens of their Skill and Address, till they risk their Ruin.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL, May 3, 1755.

To THOMAS TOUCHIT, *Esq;*

SIR,

THERE is no Security against a reconciled Enemy, and one of notorious Perfidy; but Diffidence, and holding him out at the Sword's Point. This is an Axiom in Politicks, and can admit of no Dispute. There is a general Talk of an Accommodation with the French, but I hope it is nothing but Talk, for how can we have any Dependance on a People who have deceived us so often?

Henry the Fourth of France was a very honest Man: He loved England; and our great Queen Elizabeth loved him as one of her best Friends. But Times have been greatly altered since: Lewis XIII. supplanted us in our Trade, Lewis XIV. in our Politics, and Lewis XV. would supplant us in both, if he could. The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle may give the French an Opportunity of crowing over us in the Closet; but if they will venture to take the Field, let them remember the glorious Shout of Englishmen at Blenheim. Insulted as we have been during this seven Years of Peace, why should we be afraid of re-exerting our English Valour, and renewing War? Look upon the Conduct of the French towards the British Nation, throughout the whole World: They bully us in Europe, cut our Throats in Asia, ruin our Trade in Africa, and begin to turn true Spaniards upon us in America. Shall we tamely stand by, and suffer all these Indignities? No, Mr. Touchit, tell the French we will not. Suppose they say, we have no Marlborough alive: Tell them, they have no Turenne; but that we have Anson, Hawke, and Boscawen, to scour the Seas, which are our proper Dominion, and our proper Scene of Action. It is true the French have always depended upon auxiliary, as well as national Strength; they have spent much Money that Way; and so have we, too much, Mr. Touchit, in my Opinion. We are not fond of a Land War: We are not desirous of re-annexing Aquitain, Ponthieu, and Normandy, to the Crown of England: Our Ancestors were fond of that Shadow of Glory; but since the Days of Queen Elizabeth, we have been sensible that no Possessions in France can be of Service to England. Edward IV. was justly incensed to make War upon France: He wanted to tread in the Steps of Edward III. and Henry V. but he found his Error; for France, when conquered, was too large to be retained by England. However, Mr. Touchit, let us consider what Edward IV. said to his Parliament, when he encouraged them to a War with France: He trusted to the Valour of Englishmen, not to the Swords of mercenary Foreigners: He confided in the Justice of his Cause, and the Bravery of his People: Therefore, he told his Nobility, "Our Confederacies are quite dissolved; and I rejoice "that we shall undertake this great Business alone: For Expe- "rience in our last Attempt shewed, that Princes of several Na- "tions, however they pretend the same, have still several Aims; "and oftentimes a Confederate is a greater Enemy to the Prosperity "of a War than the Enemy himself." These Observations were very just at that Time, and have been since frequently verified. How did the Emperor Maximilian deceive Henry VIII? To look no farther back than our Memories; how did the Portugueze desert our Cause in Spain; and how honestly have our good Friends the Dutch always served us according to the Stipulations of Treaties? We will mention nothing of our German Auxiliaries; nor nothing of our British Subsidies; the one enfeebled our Nerves, and the other gave us no additional Strength. But now, Mr. Touchit, Great-Britain may appear like herself; *The Queen of the Ocean!* Our Fleet shall prevent all Invasion; our Squadrons scour the Seas; our Troops establish our American Possessions, extend our Asiatic Settlements, review our African Trade, and resume our national Glory. Who talks of Peace, when we are thus prepared for War? The French may vaunt; but Englishmen will Act. When the Sword is unsheathed we may have what we want: One good Blow is better than ten bad Words: So, as the Pen will do nothing, it is now high Time to take up the Sword.

Mr. TOUCHIT, *I am your very humble Servant,*

HENRY HEARTWELL.

From the Boston GAZETTE.

The following original Piece, from a young Genius, came to Hand, which we are desired to insert.

On the PROSPECT of a WAR.

TOO long Britannia! gentle to her Foes,
Has slumber'd peaceful, and indulg'd Repose;
Too long resentless, held her Bosom bare,
For treach'rous Gaul, to plant her Dagger there;
Unmov'd, submitted to the ruthless Smart,
And calmly bore it rankling at her Heart: --
But rous'd at last, revengeful Fury burns,
With usual Fire, her martial Soul returns;
Gladly we hail the long desir'd Alarms,
And meet with Joy, the Voice that calls to Arms;
Rough Mars, once frighful, learns to please us now,
Smooth are the Furrows of his angry Brow;
Thy distant Sons, Oh Britain! touch'd with Woes,
Long to encounter their perfidious Foes;
A just Revenge their Country's Wrongs demand,
Tyrants too long have robb'd their native Land;
The galling Yoke, their struggling Hearts disdain,
And nobly pant to stalk the bloody Plain.
Wilt thou O GEORGE! to their Protection rise,
And cloath'd in Arms, but deign to patronise,
Then by no Limits, no Restraints withheld,
Shall British Lions, issue to the Field;
Indignant Warriors, with Resentment fir'd,
Boldly victorious, claim the Rest desir'd;
Soon France's Slaves in wild Destruction hurl'd,
Shou'd leave Thee Monarch of the Western World.
Louis! thy Soul no more should proudly aim,
The Vassal Universe for thine to claim;
No more Ambition urge thee to aspire,
Where British Breasts are warm'd with British Fire;
Fraud, Rapine, Murder, all the Hell-bred Train
Of Guilt infernal should be try'd in vain;
Thy false Pretences ne'er again delude,
Nor thy curs'd Rage imbibe the guiltless Blood.
Peace then, blest England! shou'd be thine to give,
Beneath her Wing, thy happy Subjects live;
Plenty should crown the chearful Swain's Retreat,
Sooth all his Toils, and make his Slumbers sweet;
Instead of Tyranny's unfriended Chain,
Fair Pleasure tend him, with her smiling Train;
With Joy his Eyes should view the rip'ning Field,
Her mellow Fruits, and plenteous Harvest yield;
No anxious Grief, sit low'ring on his Brow,
But joyous whistle at the bright'ning Plow.
New-England then, their dreaded Foes restrain'd,
Should bless the Triumphs, by their Arms obtain'd;
Fir'd with a Love of Freedom, boldly say,
Britain's great Monarch, we with Pride obey;
With Pride revere his Glory-circled Mein,
In all the Blaze of Majesty serene.
The Toils and Tumults of a War surpass'd,
And vain-puff'd Arrogance subdu'd at last;
Soon should these Realms, imperial Cities grace,
And Savage Wildness from the Fields erase;
On patriot Zeal, aspiring Bulwarks rise,
Whose stately Turrets shou'd attempt the Skies;
With every Science should the Muses bless,
The Virtues Shield us, and the Graces dress;
Her barb'rous Foes, triumphant Learning spurns,
And Athen's Ardour in our Bosoms burn;
Where lonely Deserts lately shock'd our Eyes,
Another Rome and Roman Offspring rise;
From Step to Step, with equal Warmth inspir'd,
Another Britain, by the World admir'd.

BRUSSELS, May 1.

THE Officers of the Empress Queen's Troops in this Country have received their Orders to move out of Quarters, and are to be in the Field before the End of this Month. Our Camp is to be formed between Mechlin and Vilvorden. We are afraid here of both French and Prussians. The Dutch have drawn most of their Troops out of the Empress's Barrier Towns, and they march with all Expedition towards Breda, Bois-le-duc, and Nimeguen, that they may be at Hand to make Head against the Prussians, who (as some give out) have a Design on Dutch Guelderland. It is generally believed that we shall come to Blows this Summer with the Prussians or the French; unless this Alarm to the Dutch be only intended to force the Republick to sign a Treaty of Neutrality in the War expected between France and England.

Constantinople, April 3. *All the Mischiefs done by the late Earthquakes and Fires are, in a great Measure, repaired. The first Favour ask'd by the New Grand Vizir was a suitable Appointment for his Predecessor, and he has obtained a Pension of Five Thousand Sequins per Annum. The Swedish Minister is extremely well received at Court, and, it is said, will speedily renew the Alliances between the two Crowns.*

Hague, May 14. *Our Consul, Mr. Hoffman, is arrived at Tripoli, and has been extremely well received. The Spaniards have demolished a small Squadron of Algerine Corsairs, by which the Infidels have lost about 800 Men. All Orders of Leave have been revok'd for our Military People, and our Officers have been directed to repair to their respective Corps without Loss of Time.*

Franckfort, May 7. *The Court of Hanover appears to be at present the Center of Negociations in Germany. An Opinion generally prevails, that all Disputes are adjusted with the Court of Berlin; and it is thought not impossible that a triple Alliance between three of the greatest Powers in the Empire may speedily take Place.*

Dublin, April 29. Sunday a strict Charge was given by the Clergy of the Church of Rome to their several Congregations, not to be concerned in any riotous or unlawful Assemblies, under Pain of the severest Censures.

Galway, April 25. Wednesday Evening a Serjeant's Guard was ordered by the General to be posted at West-gate, another at the Abby-gate, and a Third at Dublin Gate; besides the main Guard being doubled, and a picquet Guard, commanded by a Captain, which mounts every Night at the Exchange, and patrol every second Hour. All the Powder in the publick Shops is bought up by the civil Magistrates, and the Sloop stationed here to prevent smuggling is ordered to cruize off the Coast.

About Eleven last Night, an Express arrived in 24 Hours from Dublin, with Dispatches for General Folliot, the Contents of which are yet unknown. As we are at present in the utmost Dread of an Invasion, we impatiently expect a Reinforcement of Troops, our present Garrison consisting only of one Regiment, and eight Companies of Foot.

On a Rumour which prevailed here last Tuesday Morning, that the French intended to make a Descent on some Part of this Coast, the principal Gentlemen, and other Inhabitants of the Roman Catholick Religion in this Town, in a Body, waited on Stratford Eyre, Esq; our Governor, to assure him of their inviolable Attachment and sincere Affection to his Majesty's sacred Person and Government, and their utmost Detestation of all his Enemies; which Declaration he was pleased to receive in the most kind and polite Manner.

LONDON, May 1.

Extract of a Letter from Amsterdam, dated April 18.

"*It cannot yet be known what Figure we shall make in Case of a Rupture between France and England. The latter will insist that, agreeable to Treaties, we join Heart and Hand with her. The former, who knows the Weakness of our Land Forces, will not permit us to take our Favourite Part of a Neutrality. France will chuse rather, that, by declaring for Great-Britain, we should furnish her with an Occasion to add a second Part to the famous Campaign of* 1672.

It would seem that such a Situation, which is rendered still more embarrassing by the Algerines Declaration of War, ought to unite all the Factions into which the Republick is divided. But this is far from being the Case. Our Animosities rather increase; and at this Instant, the Princess Regent has nothing to say at Amsterdam, where the Faction of the Magistrates, which is something more than Anti-Stadtholderian, carries all before it. The Assembly of the States of Holland have suspended their Deliberations on the Plan of Oeconomy, to apply themselves to find out Funds for the Armament, which it is resolved to make against the Algerines. Private Interest greatly injures our Republick, and will finally

nally ruin it; it prevents any Resolution from being taken. You know how long the Admiralties have been deliberating on the Establishment of a free Port: Their Deliberations have cost the State more than 500,000 Florins, without their coming to any Resolution."

May 3. According to some private Advices from Petersburgh, all the Troops of the Russian Empire will be entirely recruited and perfectly compleat by the Middle of May, and at the same Time a powerful Squadron of Ships of the Line will have Orders to make the Tour of the Baltic.

The Marriage of the Infant Don Lewis with the second Infanta of Portugal is looked upon as the great Criterion of Politics in Spain, from the Success or Disappointment of which Event, the Certainty will be discovered of what at present are but vague Spectulations.

It we may trust to certain Advices from Francfort, the Tranquility of Germany will be speedily established by the unanimous Choice of a King of the Romans.

On Tuesday a Frenchman who calls himself L'Esprit, and landed the Day before (from Havre-de-grace) on the Back of the Isle of Wight, was taken up at Portsmouth on Suspicion, and examined by Sir Edward Hawke and Colonel Parsons. Care is taken of him till it is determined how he shall be disposed of.

The same Day another Foreigner who lately arrived there, under Pretence of practising Physic, received Orders to leave the Town in two Hours; and he is decamped.

They write from Dublin, that James Gormocan, an Officer in the French Service, and one Lacy, a Dancing master, who was in France very lately, have been taken into Custody at Leighlinbridge, in the County of Catherlough, and sent to the County Goal, under an Escort of a Party of Horse.

It is said, the most Rev. the Primate of Ireland will be translated to the first considerable English Bishoprick that becomes vacant.

May 6. The French Ministy have sent over to the English Ministry, a Tract published in two Volumes Quarto, to shew their Rights to the contested Parts of America, wherein they appeal to all Europe, that they are in a just Cause, and if any bad Consequence proceeds, it is not their Fault --Surely they have never seen the Conduct of the French, with regard to Nova-Scotia, published this Winter, or else they would have answered it before they had offered to abuse the Publick by this new Piece of Chichanery.

May 10. Dispositions are now making in Ireland for quartering the Army in that Kingdom in such a Manner, that in a few Days or Hours, it may be assembled at Athlone, Galway, Cork, or Waterford; and a Train of Artillery will be ready at each Place.

May 17 Mr. Watkinshaw, who was lately brought Prisoner from Scotland, on Suspicion of treasonable Practices, is set at Liberty. After all his Papers had been examined he was sent for by Mr. Amyand, who told him there appearing nothing against him, he was found to be entirely innocent; and gave him 50 l. to defray his Charges home.

May 22. There are about 700 Marines already come to Portsmouth, and others are coming in daily.

The Officers both of Horse and Foot are getting their Field Equipages ready with all Expedition.

May 24. Last Wednesday the Peggy, Steel, arrived at Cowes, from Carolina, who, on the 13th Instant, spoke with a French Snow, burthen about 160 Tons, full of Soldiers, in Lat. 47.---34, who said they were bound for Newfoundland.

Yesterday a great Quantity of Camp Equipage was shipped from the Tower for General Lascelles's Regiment at Nova-Scotia.

Yesterday a Command of the royal Regiment of Artillery set out from Woolwich for Ireland.

Extract of a private Letter from Hanover, dated May 13.

"Words cannot express the Magnificence of the Clothes which the Courtiers of this Electorate had made against the King's Arrival: Scarce any Thing is to be seen but Gold and Silver Embroidery: And their Liveries are likewise extreamly splendid. As his Majesty dines every Day in publick, there is always a great Croud to see him, who cannot sufficiently thank Heaven for the good State of Health he enjoys. We are to have two Camps near this City. The First will be assembled by the 9th of June, and be composed of twelve Battalions, eighteen Squadrons, and the Regiment of Artillery. The Second, consisting of twelve Battalions, and sixteen Squadrons, will be formed the 7th of July. Lord Holdernesse has given his Majesty an Account of the Conferences which he had at Brussels and the Hague. It is rumoured, that the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel is coming here to have an Interview with his Majesty. We have Advice, that the Resolution taken with regard to the Garrison of Luxembourg is quite changed: Instead of being weakened, it will be reinforced. The Regiment of Platz, which had marched out, is ordered to return. This Alteration is owing, it is said, to the Advice which hath been received, that the French Ministry have resolved to form a Camp of Forty Thousand Men near Longwy. The King of Prussia is shortly expected in the Dutchy of Cleves."

HALIFAX, July 5.

Tuesday last we had here some plentiful Showers of Rain, attended with pretty severe Thunder and Lightning, which struck his Majesty's Ship the Terrible, Admiral Holbourn, and wounded her Main-topmast so much that they were obliged to put up another, and she is now compleatly refitted; no Body on board was hurt. The Lightning also struck his Majesty's Ship the Fougeux, Capt. Spry, and shivered her Main Mast, Main-top-mast, and Main-Yard, but no Person was hurt; she has been obliged to take them out, and is now refitting.

By an Express which arrived here Yesterday from the Bay, we hear, that Captain Rous, and two other 20 Gun Ships, which convoyed our Forces on the late Expedition, were arrived at Annapolis Royal, from the River St. John's.

July 12. *On Monday last his Majesty's Ship Terrible, Admiral Holbourn, with three other Ships of the Line, sailed from this Place in order to join the Fleet. And,*

The next Day the Hon. Vice Admiral Boscawen, with four other Ships of the Line, arrived here; he was saluted by the Discharge of the Cannon from the Batteries, and from on board Capt. Taggart, and other Vessels in the Harbour, with other Demonstrations of Joy.

Yesterday arrived here his Majesty's Ship Monarque, the Hon. Rear-Admiral Moyston, with four other Ships of the Line, and one Frigate, under his Command: We have now in our Harbour two Admirals, with 11 Sail of Line of Battle Ships, exclusive of the Mars ashore, and the two French 64 Gun Ships sent in here by Admiral Boscawen, which make a very grand Appearance.

BOSTON, *July* 28.

By Letters from Halifax, dated the 14th Instant, we are informed, that they had certain Advice there, that about 1300 of the French Troops, and four of their Ships, are got into Louisburg Harbour, where they are blocked up by our Fleet: The Remainder are either got into St. Lawrence's River, or returned to France.---That every Thing goes well at Chiegnecto: Col. Monckton is repairing and strengthening the two Forts at Beausejour and the River Gaspereau, both which may be easily made very strong. He has ordered an exact Survey of the Lands that have been cultivated both on the Isthmus and without it, which are said to be very rich and fertile.---That it is the Governor's fixed Resolution not to suffer the French Inhabitants to remain there longer than till the Forts are put into a proper State of Defence.--That Vice-Admiral Boscawen and Rear-Admiral Moyston were come into Halifax to refit, that Admiral Holbourn was cruizing off Louisbourg.---That every Body at Halifax, but especially the Governor, are full of the highest Encomiums on the Behaviour of the New-England Troops under Col. Monckton's Command. He has represented their good Conduct in such a favourable and striking Light, as must certainly give the highest Satisfaction to the Publick in general, but more especially to those who are more nearly connected with them.---And, that live Stock is very much wanted at Halifax.

NEW-HAVEN, July 26.

Extract of a Letter, dated Montreal, in Canada, May 10, 1755. Written to the Rev. Mr. Phineas Stevens, Pastor, &c. at Contoocook.

"I will write all the News I dare, for I do not know when I write, but my Letters will be opened before they go out of the Country. I think Contoocook cannot be too careful, as the Indians have great Encouragement for Prisoners, and scalping; they cannot make Money half so fast any other Way, as by taking Englishmen, and selling them for Slaves; and the French are very ready to buy them; for when they buy a Man, or Woman, for 3 or 400 Livres, they pay in Paper-money or Goods, and they will ask double in Silver; and they make them live and work like Negroes, till they pay just what they ask. As for my Part, I always thought the Indians were very kind to me, till they sold me to a Man, that I don't know what to call him! He used me so barbarously, that his own Contry People offered him the Money he gave for me three Times, which he refused, because he expected to have Silver Money for me; so that I lived with him till the 20th of January, when I left him, and went into the Country to work, where I stay'd till the 19th of March. I came to Town to see if I could hear any News from New-England, and he saw me, and went to the General and got an Order to confine me in Prison, where he keeps me on Bread and Water; and here I must stay till I am redeemed, if it be this seven Years first. When I sent a Letter to the General to let him know how I had been used since I had been in this Country, he would not read it; neither will he hear any Persons that go to speak for me; for, says he, "When the Indians bring English here, they cry to the French to buy them, and when they buy them out of Charity, they are great Lords, and will not work." This you wont wonder at, when you come to know their Reasons: They know that 20 Indians will do more Damage to our Country, than all Canada; and they are willing to give them all the Encouragement they can, so that if an Englishman is used ever so bad, in this Country, the Commanders of it will not hear their Complaint for fear they should discourage the French from buying them; which would hinder the Indians from taking them. Another Thing is, it brings Silver Money into the Country, and they have but little of it. So I would have all my Country People take Care to keep out of their Hands, for this is their Destiny, if they come, either to be Slaves or Prisoners, on Bread and Water. I do not think there is Danger of a Body of Indians attacking any Fort, for all the Forces of the French and Indians are gone to Ohio, which they call Belle-River. ENOS BISHOP.

The above was taken from a Letter sent to the Reverend Mr. Robert Breck, of Springfield, part of which is as follows.

Reverend Sir,

"I have sent this Letter copy'd from the Original, and should "be glad you would take the Pains to get it published in the pub-"lick Papers, to move the Pity of People, and to stir them to "resent the Conduct of the French."

NEW-YORK, August 4.

The Advices from Albany since our last, are, that Major Leyman, with a Detachment of 500 Men, were safe arrived at Still Water, about 28 Miles from that Place, where they were conducted by a Number of the Inhabitants from Albany; that Major General Shirley, with all his Forces, were on their March for Ofwego; and that Major General Johnson only waited the Arrival of some Warlike Stores, before he set out; that a Company of about 30 Indians went from Dutchess County last Week, in order to join the Army at Albany; that on the 19th ultimo, the French Indians carried off one Groot, from Schenectady; and on the 24th following, William Hall, commonly called Squire Hall, and his Son, with Jonathan Stevens, Son of Nicholas Stevens, and one Pottman, were all taken by the Indians, within a few Miles of Col. Glen's, at Scotia, and carried to Canada.

We hear from Oswego, that on the 12th of July last, there was a considerable Number of Indians trading at that Place, amongst whom were several great Men of different Nations, and that after Captain Bradstreet had made them a Speech relative to the Times, their Answer to him was, "He had effectually opened their Eyes, and that they would no longer be Tools to the French, but would live in strict Friendship and Brotherly Love with the English; and if necessary, die with them." He ended his Entertainment on the 13th, by launching one of the large Vessels, and firing three Cannon as she went off, which gave great Pleasure to the Indians; and the Traders there agree, they were entirely ignorant in Indian Affairs till now.

Monday last his Majesty's Snow of War, the Baltimore, Capt. Suckling, arrived here in 7 Days from Virginia.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 24.

We hear the Honourable Commodore Keppel will embark this Week for England.

His Majesty's Ships Nightingale, Port-Mahon, and Baltimore, are sailed from Hampton Road to the Northward, and we hear the Sea-Horse, Centurion and Norwich will sail To-morrow, and the Hornet next Week.

The Jamaica Sloop of War is sailed for Providence.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 24.

Tuesday Morning last his Excellency our Governor set out from hence for Frederick County, and lodg'd that Night at Col. Tasker's (the late Governor Ogle's) Seat, at Bellair. We hear his Excellency intends for Fort Cumberland.

Subscription-Papers having been handed about, to raise a Sum of Money towards defending our Frontier Inhabitants, One Thousand Pounds, in this County only, was subscribed in a few Days.

July 31. *By Letters in Town we understand, that Colonel Dunbar, with the Remainder of the two Regiments, and three Independent Companies, under his Command, were to march from Fort Cumberland on Tuesday last for Ray's Town in Pennsylvania. The same Letters mention the Arrival of one Staut at Fort Cumberland, who gave them the following Accounts: That about the Middle of June last, he and his Family were carried off from the Back Parts of this Province, by a Party of Indians, to Fort du Quesne; that when he came thither the French had not above 400 Men in the Fort; that on the 2d of July, about 1100 French, and 1300 Indians, came down the Obio, and in a few Days afterwards several other large Parties of both French and Indians arrived also from other Parts: That a small Party of French, with about 2000 Indians, were soon after sent out to harrass our Army on their March, who understanding the Rout the General had taken, determined to have disputed his Passage over the Monongahela, but coming too late for that Purpose, found him entered into the Valley where the Action happened: That after the Engagement the Indians pursued our People to the Monongahela, scalped and plundered all that were left upon the Field, except five or six, who not being able to keep pace with the Victors in their Return to the Fort, were all treated in the same Manner, one Virginian only surviving it.*

He further says, that the same Day of the Attack, all the Artillery, &c. was carried into the Fort, and the Plunder distributed amongst the Indians; a great Number of whom, the second Day afterwards, took their Leaves, and set out for Canada, carrying this Staut with them a Prisoner, who the first Night afterwards made his Escape from them, and with much Difficulty arrived at Fort Cumberland, almost famished. He says the French have now about 3000 Men at the Fort.

This Day arrived in West-River, Capt. Henrick, in the Grove, belonging to Mr. Galloway, from Ireland, but last from Gibraltar, which he left the 17th of June, and informs us, that no War was then declared there, nor much said about it. Two Days before he left Gibraltar, at Two a Clock in the Morning, a Serjeant, Corporal, Centinel and fourteen other Men, being on the Middle Hill Guard, the 14 Men (six of whom belonged to the late General Braddock's Regiment) agreed to desert, and seized and bound the Serjeant, Corporal and Centinel, and intended to lower themselves down, and go to the Spaniards, having 18 Charges apiece; but the Serjeant rolling himself to the Corporal, he untied his Hands with his Teeth, and then he released the other two, who fired the Alarm, and immediately the whole Garrison was alarmed, the fourteen Men were taken, tried, condemned, and shot, the same Day.

At a Muster last Week, in Cecil County, one of the Men, a careless Fellow, at the Word Fire, discharged his Piece loaded with large Shot, right into another Man's Face, and wounded him so that his Life was despaired of.

His Excellency our Governor, with a Body of Men, is now in the Western Parts of this Province.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7.

Extract of a Letter from Carlisle, dated July 28, 1755.

"*Since the late Defeat of our Army, we in these Parts lie much exposed to the Incursions of the Enemy. But if our Superiors would take Advantage of the Spirit that is at this Time among the People, all might be soon retrieved. I am confident that were Matters well plann'd, and headed by Men of Importance in the different Colonies, there would be no Want of Voluntiers sufficient to do the Work, and willing to bear great Part of their own Expences, or at least would be very willing to pay such a Tax as would be sufficient, if it even amounted to Half their Estates. The single Question now with most People here seems to be, Whether they shall go West, and take a Chance of saving their Estates, or East, and lose all.*"

Saturday last Captain Stevenson arrived here from Jamaica; On his Passage, off of the East End of the Island, he spoke with Captain Greenway, bound in there from this Port.

Tuesday Night last an Express returned here from Major General Shirley; by which there is Reason to believe that his Excellency is now at Oswego.

Arrived from this Port.

At Jamaica, the Snow Rebecca, Captain Lowther.

At Halifax, the Sloop Experiment, Captain Dole.

*** *The Managers of the Academy Lottery are now rolling up the Tickets and Numbers, in order for Drawing. Some unforeseen Circumstances necessarily occasion a Delay of a few Days, but the Publick may depend that it will not be postponed beyond Monday Se'nnight, the 18th Instant.----Some few Tickets are still to be had of some of the Managers, and at the New-Printing Office.*

Price current of the following Goods in Philadelphia.

Flour 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. Wheat 4s. 8d. Indian Corn 2s. Ship-bread 15s. Middling Ditto 22s. White Bisket 24s. Beef 55s. Pork 80s. Pipe Staves about 7l. Barrel Staves 52s. 6d. Hogshead Staves 4l. 12s. 6d. Madeira Wine 27l. to 30l. West-India Rum 2s. 6d. New-England Ditto 2s. 2d. Pennsylvania Ditto 2s. 3d. Mulcovado Sugar 52s. 6d. Melasses 2s. Salt 18d. Tobacco 14s. to 20s. Pennsylvania Loaf Sugar 13d. Powder 10l. Bohea Tea 5s. per Chest. Tar 10s. Pitch 12s. Turpentine 14s.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA. INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship American, Edward Clague from Bristol.
Sloop Hannah, Thomas Mulford from North-Carolina.
Snow Prince George, William Kido from Surrinam.
Ship Marlborough, George Stevenson from Jamaica.
Sloop Susannah, John Esdale, from St. Christophers.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Friendship, Daniel Nicholas for Jamaica.
Sloop Samuel, John Gibson for Bermuda.
Brig Rebecca, Th mas Lake for Jamaica.
Sloop Sally, Samuel Bunting for Virginia.
Brig Eleanor, Henry Aitkin for Barbados.
Snow Batchelor, George Noarth for Fyall.

CLEARED.

Sloop Unity, Seth Clark to North-Carolina.
---- Charming Nancy, Isaac Martin to Georgia.
Snow Mary, Nathaniel Donnell to Antigua.
Schooner Dolphin, William Morton to Boston.
Brig Rebecca, Peter Dolliver to Ditto.
---- Neptune, William Knox to Barbados.
Sloop Mary Ann, Samuel Spofforth to Bermuda.
Ship Southall, Hugh Bowes to Barbados.
Brig Fountain, John Keene to Lisbon.
Snow American Merchant, James M'Ghie to Jamaica.
Sloop Friendship, John Ingham to Bermuda.
---- Samuel, Daniel Tatem to Ditto.
---- Molly, James Gould to Providence.
Ship Josephia, William Teage to Newfoundland.
Brig Rebecca, Thomas Lake to Jamaica.
Sloop Hester, John M'Caule to Maryland.
---- Sally, Samuel Bunting to North-Carolina.
Brig Shirley, Nicholas Murphy to Lisbon.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN or strayed from William Rodman, of Bensalem, Bucks county, on the 28th of July last, at night, a fine black mare, but tann'd with the sun, 15 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, a natural pacer, goes light and easy, has a large snip on her nose, and runs up her face small to a star in her forehead, the snip is most on the off nostril; the near hind-foot white; branded on the off buttock with the letter I; had a short switch tail, was shod before, and her mane hangs on the off side. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to her owner, shall have Forty Shillings reward; and if stolen, and the thief taken and secur'd, so as he may be brought to justice, Four Pounds, and reasonable charges, paid by me WILLIAM RODMAN. ¶

RUN away, on the 27th of June last, from James Barclay, of Warrington, Bucks county, a Scotch servant lad, named Neill M'Fall, about 18 years of age, of middle size, with a round full face, and his hair lately cut off: Had on when he went away, a dark colour'd silk cap, felt hat, tow and flax shirt, a striped linsey jacket, linen trowsers, old thread stockings, and new shoes, with brass buckles in them. He also took a wallet with him, and in it a corded linen jacket, linen drawers, blue worsted stockings, linen shirt, a flag silk handkerchief, a stock and clasp, the clasp marked A L. He likewise took some money with him. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so as his master may have him again, shall have Five Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JAMES BARCLAY.

RUN away, on the 28th of July last, from the subscriber, living in New Castle, a short, well set, stout, sly looking Mulattoe slave, about 32 years of age: Had on when he went away, a little old beaver hat, a short white woollen jacket, without sleeves, tow cloth shirt, and ozenbrigs petticoat trowsers. He had cut his fore-finger whetting his scythe. He sometimes changes his name to Guy, James, &c. Whoever secures said fellow, so that his master may have him again, or brings him to the subscriber, shall be sufficiently rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid by

Thetf. GEORGE MONRO.

STRAYED or stolen from off the Commons, near Kensington, a young black mare, with a mixture of white hairs, between three and four years old, branded on the near shoulder WL, has a star in her forehead, is a natural pacer, and one of her hind-feet white. Whoever takes up and secures said mare, so as the owner may have her again, shall have Ten Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM LAWRENCE in Kensington, or MATTHIAS SMITH, in Upper Dublin. ¶

*** ACADEMY LOTTERY TICKETS sold by D. HALL, at the *New-Printing-Office*.

WHEREAS *an advertisement was published some time ago by the subscribers hereof, desiring those who were indebted to them for more than one year's Gazette to discharge the same, of which little or no notice has been taken, but many continue a great number of years in arrear; this may therefore serve to let such know, that if they do not speedily pay off their respective ballances, they will not only be no longer serv'd with this News Paper, but effectual measures will be taken to recover what is so unjustly detained.*

Those who live at a distance, and incline to be serv'd with this paper, are also hereby acquainted, that it is the custom to send Five Shillings with their subscription, being so much in advance as earnest money, to be allowed in their first year's payment. And all advertisements sent from distant places, ought to be accompanied with the money, otherwise they cannot be inserted. FRANKLIN *and* HALL.

WANTED, a white lad, or a Negroe, fit to attend at a gentleman's table, and to do house-work. Enquire at the New Printing Office, in Market street.

A PERSON, well qualified for a Manager of Iron-works, and the Care of a Plantation, may hear of Encouragement, by applying to the printers hereof.

STOLEN away from Isaac Reeder, of Trenton, on the fourth of July last, a black horse, near 14 hands high, has a bald face, branded I R on the near thigh, carries his head low, and is six years old. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, shall have Three Pounds reward; and if the horse only, Thirty Shillings, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ ISAAC REEDER.

Philadelphia, August 7, 1755.

For LONDON,

The Brigantine

KENSINGTON,

WILLIAM CUZZINS

Commander;

Lying at Hamilton's wharff: Will sail in fourteen days, having great part of her cargo on board. For freight or passage, apply to Attwood Shute, or said commander on board.

N. B. *She is a prime sailer, and has good accommodations for passengers.*

For LONDON,

The Ship

MARLBOROUGH,

Commander;

Having good accommodations for passengers, and great part of her cargo provided, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, apply to Thomas Crosby, or James Pemberton.

To be LETT,

TWO commodious tenements, in Market-street, near the Conestogoe waggon. Enquire of John Petty, or Mr. James Talman, living next door to said tenements.

N. B. Missing from said John Petty these ten years past, a journal and leidger; whoever has the Books, and will return them, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, paid by JOHN PETTY.

N. B. They cannot be of any use to the person that has them in possession.

New-Castle, August 4, 1755.

COmmitted to the goal of New-Castle county, on suspicion of being a run-away servant, a man, who calls himself William Davies, about 28 years of age, about five feet ten inches high, slender in body, of a fair complexion, and wears his hair, has on, white yarn hose, a red flannel jacket, and an old hat. If he be a servant, his master is hereby desired to come, take him out, and pay his charges, before the tenth of September next, otherwise he will be sold for the same. by JOHN THOMPSON, sub sheriff. ¶

ABlented himself from his majesty's service, on the 31st of July, John Clerk, born in England, a labourer, about 35 years of age, five feet seven inches high, of a fair complection, grey eyes, large nose, round face, and square built. Whoever brings said Clerk to the Indian King, in Philadelphia, shall have a Guinea reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ADOLPH BENZEL, recruiting captain.

Philadelphia, August 5, 1755.

RUN away last night, from the subscriber, living in Burlington, an Irish servant man, named Edmund Hacket, about 24 years of age, of a sandy complexion, has short curled hair, and a great stoppage in his speech, pretends to be a shoemaker: Took with him a good drab colour'd coat, plain made, a new ozenbrigs jacket, several shirts, a pair of white trowsers, and good shoes and stockings. It is supposed he is gone off with a tall thin faced man that was seen in his company. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

PATRICK O HANLON.

N. B. All masters of vessels, or captains, are forbid to enlist or carry him off. ¶

To be SOLD,

At Mr. John Biddle's, at the Indian King,

A SOUND bay horse, above fourteen hands high, seven years old, Virginia bred; has been used both to the draught and the saddle. For further particulars, enquire of said Mr. Biddle. ¶

Philadelphia, August 7, 1755.

WHEREAS Mary Fulbert, the wife of William Fulbert of Amwell, in New-Jersey, hath eloped from her said husband, these are therefore to forewarn all persons whatever from trusting her on his account; for he will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. WILLIAM FULBERT.

N. B. Whoever buys or harbours any goods that the said Mary Fulbert may either sell to, or lodge with, any person, belonging to me, I will prosecute according to law in such cases. ¶

To be SOLD, by SAMUEL BURLING, *of Burlington,*

A TRACT of land, in the county of Sussex, and western division of the province of New-Jersey, lying about two miles from Delaware river, at a hill called Penungacuhong, and about four miles from Oxford Furnace, containing 1500 acres, the whole being well timber'd, a considerable quantity of which is black walnut, a branch of Pophannunk river, called Beaver Dam Branch, runs through it; on each side of which, as well as on other parts of said tract, may be made a considerable quantity of choice meadow. It will be sold all together, or in 200 acre lots, as may best suit the purchaser. Likewise a cedar swamp, lying in Glocester county, about nine miles from Timber-creek, and sixteen from Philadelphia, containing about 300 acres, well timber'd. †

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY servant girl's time, who has two years to serve. She is fit for town or country business. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office.

Philadelphia, August 7, 1755.

PUBLICK notice is hereby given to the creditors of Joseph Carbut, late of this city chairmaker, that the auditors appointed by order of court to settle and adjust their accounts, do heredy appoint to meet said creditors the fifteenth instant, at John Biddle's, in Philadelphia, at three a clock in the afternoon; where said creditors are desired to give their attendance, with their accounts legally attested. And those persons indebted to said estate, are likewise desired to pay the same immediately to said auditors.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A VALUABLE plantation, situated in the Manor township, Lancaster county, containing 300 acres, 100 whereof is clear'd, and in good fence. There is likewise 30 acres of choice meadow, and more may be made, the whole plantation being well water'd. There is also on it a very good painted frame dwelling-house, a barn, stable, spring-house, and all other out-houses necessary for any farmer. The purchaser may have a long time to pay the purchase money, giving security, and paying Interest. For other particulars apply to WILLIAM WRIGHT. ¶

N. B. It is the plantation that was formerly in the possession of Andrew Cornish.

TO be sold by publick vendue by the subscriber, on the 27th day of this instant August, at the Corporation Ferry, on Schuylkill, sundry sorts of houshold goods, wine, spirit, rum, horses, cows, waggons, carts, timber wheels, two ferry flats, canoes, a large quantity of scantling, and several servants times, and implements of husbandry. Six months credit will be given, giving security, if required, by JAMES COULTAS.

N. B. To be lett, a good plantation, situated in Blockley township, about five miles from Philadelphia, of near 200 acres of clear mowable and arable land, a good conveniency for a large dairy, with good fences, buildings and orchard; hay sufficient to keep a good stock; all in good repair; to be enter'd on this fall, or next spring. For terms apply to JAMES COULTAS. ❀

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale by publick vendue, about 3 o'clock, on the 16th day of August, at John Biddle's, A piece or lot of ground, situated in Kensington, in the Northern-Liberties, beginning at a stake at low water mark 100 feet distance from Hayes's line, thence extending by Norris's ground thirty perches to Queen's-street, thence southerly by the same street 50 feet to a corner of William Rice's ground, thence easterly by the same ground 30 perches to the river Delaware, thence up the same to the place of beginning, late the estate of William Vaughan; taken in execution by

SAMUEL MORRIS, *sheriff.*

CHoice MADEIRA WINES to be sold by the Pipe by *JAMES HUMPHREYS,* in *Second-street.*

Philadelphia, July 31, 1755.

ABSENTED themselves from his majesty's service, the two following recruits, belonging to the regiment of his late excellency general Braddock, viz. George Alcorn, born in Ireland, by trade a brass founder, 22 years of age, five feet ten inches high, fair hair and complection, grey eyes, a likely fellow, he is supposed to be gone towards Virginia, or New-York, and has a furlow for 14 days as a corporal, which was expired last Monday.

The other named Edward Williams, born in Philadelphia, five feet five inches high, about 18 or 19 years of age, has blue eyes, fair complection, very talkative, beats on the drum, and is supposed to go towards Kent on Delaware and Maryland. Whoever brings the said recruits to ADOLPH BENZEL, at the Indian King, in Philadelphia, shall have a Guinea reward for each, and reasonable charges.

Just imported from London, and to be sold by

STEPHEN CARMICK,

At the house where Mr. Thomas York lately dwelt, in Water-street, the third door above Market street,

VEry good ozenbrigs, white and brown princes linen, Irish and Russia sheeting, fine and coarse yard wide Irish linens, flanders bed-ticks 3 qr. 7-eights yard, yard and 3-eights, cotton and linen checks, striped cotton hollands, colour'd fustians, white jeans, thicksets, Russia diaper, yard wide tandem, 7-eights garlix, long lawns, broad lawns, clear lawns, in pieces and patches, 6-qr. muslins, a large assortment of calicoes and printed cottons, bandanoes bordered, silk romals, lungee romals, cotton romals, Scotch and other handkerchiefs, ginghams, bengals, black, blue, and cloth colour'd everlastings, fine blue, white, green and pink durants, scarlet and figured garterirg, boil'd cambletts, Scotch colour'd and Nuns thread, black, blue, scarlet and drab colour'd worsted breeches, mens white, mix'd and brown thread and worsted hose, womens ditto, pins, writing paper, superfine and middling broad-cloths, sewing silks, Weston's snuff, calimancoes, shaloons, cutlary, buttons, best silk and hair, mill saws, powder and shot, &c. &c. &c.

All persons indebted to said Carmick twelve months or upwards, are desired to pay, or they may expect to be sued.

To be sold exceeding cheap for ready money, by

JAMES and THOMAS WALLACE,

At their house, the Noth-east corner of Water-street, in Market-street, and the same where Wallace and Bryan dwelt (that partnership being dissolved,)

AVERY great choice of checks, Irish linens yard and 7 8ths wide, garlix, 7 8ths, 3-qr. and ell wide tandems, dowlas, long lawns, gulix hollands, princes linen, ozenbrigs, cambricks in pieces and patches, lawn ditto, also flower'd taffeties, persians, muslins, fustians, Turkey quilts, cotton hollands, bed bunts, silk handkerchiefs, calicoes and chints, silk and cotton laces, silk and cotton caps, ribbons, fans, threads, white and colour'd, tapes white and striped, worsted quality, shaloons, sail cloth, black and white edging, shirt buttons, pocket-books, bobbin, watch-strings, watch-chrystals, beads, cruels, snuff-boxes, pistol-cap-knives, cuttoe, and butchers knives, hunters and table knives and forks, penknives, razors, shears, scissars, sleeve buttons, men and womens thimbles, stay-hooks, needles, tea-tongs, brass and leather ink-pots, fountain-pens, with and without knives, cork-drawers, jointed yards, cheese-tasters, pins, shoe-tacks, awl-blades, spur-rowls, chapes and tongues, white metal buttons, shoe buckles, &c. A small parcel of Daffey's elixir, Stoughton's drops, lavender water and drops, hartshorn and salvolatile drops, beautifying water, and tooth powder; also weeding hoes, earthen-ware, and clover-seed.

N. B. All persons indebted to the late partnership of Wallace and Bryan, are requested to pay; and those who have any demands on them are desired to bring in their accounts, as James Wallace intends very shortly for England. Thefe.

Just imported in the Brig Samuel, Joshua Young master, from Liverpool, and to be sold by

GEORGE OKILL,

At his store in Water-street, a little above Arch-street, very cheap, for ready money or three months credit,

YArd-wide and 7-eights fine and coarse Irish linens, drab colour'd jeans and pillows, white fustian, long lawns, clear ditto, fine and coarse cambrick, cotton hollands and ginghams, erminet, turky moore, printed linen handkerchiefs, silk and cotton gowns, flowered ditto, drab and black worsted patterns for breeches, mens and womens thread stockings, sewing silk, mens castor hats, FF F gun powder, Cheshire cheese, neat fowling guns, a neat clock, with a mahogony case, a mahogony desk and dressing table, ozenbrigs, dowlas, writing paper, bohea and green tea, delf, flint and yellow ware, double flint glasses and tumblers, &c. &c.

Also three likely English womens times to be disposed of.

Just imported in the Samuel, Joshua Young master, from Liverpool, and to be sold by

BENJAMIN KENDALL,

In Chesnut-street, almost opposite the Three Tuns,

A LARGE Quantity of CHESHIRE CHEESE.

Where is also sold, Clocks and Silver Watches; Variety of Iron-mongery and Cutlery Ware; Joiners Furniture; English RED CLOVER SEED; with sundry other European Goods. Thefe.

To be SOLD,

A PLANTATION, situated within two miles of Mount-Holly, in the township of Northampton, Burlington county, in New-Jersey, containing 226 acres of good land, about 50 acres of upland, and 12 acres of meadow cleared, and in good fence; near 30 acres more good meadow may be made; the whole of the rough land well timber'd with valuable ship and stave timber, about two miles from a good landing on Ancocas-creek, with a good new two story dwelling-house, a good large barn, a good well, a good young orchard, and sundry other conveniences. The title is indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase, may be further informed as to the title and terms of sale, by applying to the subscriber, living on said premises. DANIEL PACKER. * 5 w.

To be RENTED,

And enter'd upon, the first Day of September next,

A LARGE commodious and convenient house, in the town of Derby, in the county of Chester, where George Wood formerly lived, and where John Pearson now lives. As it has for many years past, and now is, a noted well-accustom'd publick house of entertainment, having all the conveniences for the same, it will still suit such business. Any person that is inclined to rent the same, by applying to HANNAH WOOD, or JOHN PEARSON, in Derby aforesaid, may be informed of the terms. §

Philadelphia, July 22, 1755.

STraved or stolen last night, from William Bingham, of the city of Philadelphia, A brown horse, about 15 hands high, his hind feet and one of his fore feet has a little white above the hoof, has been lately trimmed, his mane is short, and has a bob tail, shod before, and a natural pacer. Whoever secures the said horse, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and for the horse and thief Three Pounds paid by WILLIAM BINGHAM. ¶

Just imported in the last ships from London and Bristol, and to be sold cheap for present money or short credit, by

THOMAS PRESTON,

At his store in Second-street, next door to Joshua Maddox's Esq; and nearly opposite the Friends Meeting-house,

NAils, wrought anvils, grass scythes, iron wier, iron plate, flat irons, hand-saws, files, scale beams, best London steel, and pewter of all sorts, copper tea kettles, lead and shot, tinmens tools, middling and coarse broad cloths, forrest-cloths, shaloons, tammies, durants, russels, calimancoes, worsted damasks, corded poplins, rugs and blankets, cambricks and lawns, Irish linens of all prices, Russia, Prussia princes linens and silesias, all sorts of Manchester checks, bed-ticks, German & Irish ozenbrigs, brown hessens and brown rolls, camblets, camblettees and everlastings, printed linens, cottons, chints and bed patterns white and brown buckrams, hair-cloths, mohair and scarff buttons and twist, dy'd pillows and thick-sets, looking glasses and horse whips, coffee mills, all sorts of cutlary and haberdashery ware, felt hats, Weston's snuff, writing paper, metal buttons pins and needles, Leghorn hats, worsted stockings, and worsted patterns for breeches, variety of mantua and lutestring silks, and sewing silk, salt petre, glauber and epsom salts, flour brimstone, vendigrease, antimony, Jesuits bark, assafoetida, camphire, and sundry other drugs and chymical medicines.

Also a choice parcel of West-India rum by the hogshead, and excellent good Fyall and red port wines by the pipe or quarter cask.

Baltimore County, on Garrison Ridge, Maryland, July 17, 1755.

RUN away from the subscribers, two Irish convict servants, viz. John Blakely, a Coachmaker by trade, a middle sized, likely fellow, his clothing was but mean, but 'tis supposed he stole the following clothes, viz. One superfine cloth coat, and a dark cloth coat, a scarlet jacket, and a brown holland jacket, a pair of leather breeches, and a pair of cloth breeches, seven holland shirts, ruffled at the bosom, three wigs, one of a fl xen colour, and two grey ones. John Lollers, about 40 years of age, a Weaver by trade, much pock-mark'd, has a very surley down-look, a scar on his breast, occasioned by a stab of a knife, has a low forehead, and his hair (which is black) grows very low down it, and has grey eyes: Had on, and took with him, one holland shirt, and two coarse shirts, coarse white cap, half-worn felt hat, blue kersey jacket, ozenbrigs trowsers, good shoes, and a dark colour'd cloth coat; and has two clasp knives, a tobacco box, with flint and steel. It is supposed they are both gone together. Whoever takes up either of said servants, and brings them to their masters, shall have Five Pounds reward for each, besides what the law allows; and if secured in any goal, and word sent to their masters, so that they may have them again, shall have Fifty Shillings reward for each, besides what the law allows, paid by John Sollers, jun. and Thomas Harvey. §

Colts Creek, July 21, 1755.

RUN away from Samuel Leonard, in Shrewsbury, A French servant man, named Peter Barra, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a pale complexion, has short brown hair, and speaks very broken English: Had on when he went away, A brown homespun jacket, with white metal buttons, tow shirt, an old felt hat, good leather breeches, with the same sort of buttons as the jacket, and a pair of tow trowsers. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have Three Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by SAMUEL LEONARD.

Mortgages, Wills, Bonds, and other Deeds and Instruments of Writing, drawn by

PAUL ISAAC VOTO,

At his Office, the Corner of Black-horse Alley, in Second-street, Philadelphia.

PIKE-HEADS, Halberd-heads, Drums and Colours, for completely furnishing a Company of Foot, may be had reasonably of PLUNKET FLEESON, in *Fourth-street.*

Philadelphia, July 21, 1755.

THis is to inform the publick, that John Wormly, baker, hired a light grey gelding, the 10th instant, about 14 hands and a half high, 6 or 7 years old, branded on the near shoulder S, a black spot behind the saddle, and another on the near buttock, he can both pace and trot, but paces rough; the said Wormly said he would return in two or three days, but has not, therefore if any person will bring the said horse, saddle and bridle, or give information so that they may be had again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me Robert Gilbert, in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. ¶

JUST published, and sold by the Printers hereof, the VOTES of the two last Sessions of ASSEMBLY of the Province of *Pennsylvania.* Price 1*s.* 9*d.*

Best possible image.

Imported in the Pennſylvania, Captain Lyon, and the Carolina, Captain Meſnard, from London, and to be ſold cheap, for ready money, or ſhort credit, by

THOMAS M'JANET *and* Company,

At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, near the Tun-tavern,

A NEAT aſſortment of European goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

N. B. To be ſold at ſaid ſtore, The works of the reverend Mr. JOHN FLAVELL. Tbc.

TO be ſold, by the Subſcriber, together, or in ten Acre Lots, a Piece of choice Land, well timbered, ſituated in Whitemarſh, about 12 Miles from the City of Philadelphia, containing 110 Acres, has 110 Perches front on the Great-road leading from Manhawtany to Philadelphia aforeſaid. The Purchaſer or Purchaſers, may have ten Yeas Time to pay the Conſideration Money agreed for, paying Intereſt therefor; and the ſame Conſideration Money, and its Intereſt, in Manner following (that is to ſay) One Tenth Part of the Conſideration Money, with the whole Intereſt, annually. THOMAS YORKE.

To be SOLD, either in the whole, or divided into lots,

A TRACT of champion and meadow land, containing upwards of 1000 acres, well timber'd and water'd, ſituated in Weſt-town, Cheſter county, between the lands of Joſeph Hunt, and John Haynes, and but a ſmall diſtance from the Coneſtogoe road; there is likewiſe a road through the ſaid tract leading to Wilmington, Marcus-Hook, or Cheſter, and not above 15 miles diſtant from either of thoſe towns. For further particulars, enquiry may be made of John Taylor, Eſq; near the ſaid land, or of Joſeph Parker, Eſq; in Cheſter, where plans thereof are depoſited. ⊕ 5s. Tbc.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY ſervant man, a hatter by trade, and is a good workman. Enquire of Jonathan Wainwright, hatter, below th Drawbridge. ⊖

ALL perſons having any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of George Jones, who formerly kept the ſign of the Black Horſe in Black-Horſe Alley, in this city, are deſir'd to bring in their accounts: And thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſir'd to make immediate payment to JACOB DUCHE, and others, executors to ſaid eſtate. Tbetf.

TO be ſold or lett, the following meſſuages and plantation, viz. A houſe and lot, in Reading-town, Berks county, conveniently ſituated in the ſquare, the houſe being 50 feet in the front, two ſtories high, with a good cellar under the whole houſe fit for keeping a tavern, being built for that purpoſe, two good ſtables, one whereof is divided into ſtalls, a draw well now digging in the yard, the whole lot being fenced with boards. Alſo a plantation in Amity townſhip, and county aforeſaid, whereon Andrew Huling now lives and keeps tavern, containing about 200 acres, with a ſquare log-houſe and barn, good ſtables, good orchard, and a good griſt mill on a good ſtream of water, called Monocaſy, with a good landing to carry any grain by water to any of the merchant mills on Schuylkill. For terms apply to WILLIAM BIRD, *Eſquire, of Union townſhip, and county aforeſaid, where any perſon may be further informed. Tbetf.*

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold very cheap for ready money, by

WILLIAM CLAMPFFER,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. William Bronſon's,

A Neat aſſortment of Eaſt India and European goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

N. B. As ſaid William Clampffer intends for England next Spring, he deſires thoſe that are indebted to him to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe that have any demands againſt him to bring in their accounts that they may be adjuſted. Tbetf.

RUN away, on the 1ſt of this inſtant June, from the ſubſcriber, living in Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, the two following ſervant men, viz.

John Jacob Haſs, a Dutchman, about 22 years of age, five feet high, of a ſwarthy complexion, and talks good Engliſh: Had on when he went away, a fur hat, white kerſey coat, with large metal buttons, a coarſe tow ſhirt and trowſers, and old ſhoes, without buckles. He alſo took with him a ſhort gun.

John M'Avoy, a native Iriſhman, about 20 years of age, five feet 9 inches high, well ſet, but clumſy, ſmooth fac'd, and has ſhort hair: Had on when he went away, a ſmall felt hat, white kerſey jacket, two old tow ſhirts, an old jacket and trowſers of the ſame, old ſtockings, old ſhoes, with iron plates on the heels, and no buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants ſo as their maſter may have them again, ſhall have *Four Pounds* reward for both, or *Forty Shillings* for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN TAYLOR. †5s. T. b. c. t. f.

To be SOLD,

ABOUT nine acres of ground, with a good dwelling-houſe, orchard, garden, and ſundry other conveniences, ſituated on Moyamenſing road, a mile and quarter from Philadelphia. The purchaſer, on giving ſecurity, and paying intereſt, may have any reaſonable time allow'd for payment of the principal.

Alſo to be lett on a ground-rent, or ſold, a lot in Market-ſtreet, to the eaſtward of where Charles Brockden lives; and ſeveral lots, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, in Fourth-ſtreet, adjoining the Indian Queen ſouthward; and ſundry other lots in ſaid city. Enquire of ANTHONY MORRIS, junior. Tbc. 2 m. ¶

Captain *JAMES CHILD,*

INTENDING for England this ſummer, deſires all perſons indebted to him to make ſpeedy payment. He has on hand, A variety of Eaſt-India and European goods; alſo choice Barbados rum, melaſſes, ſugar, &c. to be ſold at the loweſt prices.

T. b. c. t. f.

Juſt imported in the Samſon, Edward May, maſter, from Briſtol, and to be ſold by

JOSHUA HOWELL,

At his ſtore, near Arch-ſtreet wharff,

WHOLE and half boxes of 8 by 6, 9 by 7, 10 by 8, and 11 by 9, crown glaſs, felt hats, crates of yellow ware, 4d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails, broadcloths, ſhalloons, ſailcloth, oznabrigs, Iriſh linens, tandems, cambricks, cotton romals, belladine ſilk, bohea tea, wool cards, choice Glouceſterſhire cheeſe, Briſtol beer, and raiſins of the ſun.

N. B. Said Howell hath likewiſe to ſell good fall mackrell, choice St. George's wine, whale bone, an aſſortment of neat made anchors, with ſundry other goods.

To be SOLD,

A Tract of land, at a place called the Great Meadows, in New-Jerſey, containing 2441 acres. Alſo a plantation on the ſouth ſide of the city of Philadelphia, bounded eaſterly by the road that leads to the lower ferry, and weſt by Schuylkill, containing forty-ſix acres, with a large brick houſe, garden and out-houſes thereon. Another plantation in North-Wales, containing 123 acres, now in the tenure of John Jones. Alſo a bank-houſe, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite to Joſeph Morris's. For terms of ſale enquire of EDMUND KEARNY, in Philadelphia, or JAMES KINSEY, at Burlington. ¶ 15 *ſ.* Tbc. 3 M.

To be SOLD,

BY JAMES WHITEHEAD, keeper of the workhouſe, A Dutch ſervant girl, who has four years to ſerve this fall. ⊕

Lately Imported from London, and to be ſold by

JONATHAN and JOHN MIFFLIN,

At their ſtore, next the Draw-bridge, and oppoſite Hamilton's wharff,

BEſt Engliſh duck, No. 1 to 10, Ruſſia ditto, ozenbrigs, ſheeting linen, a neat aſſortment of 3 qr. and 7-8ths garlix, Iriſh linen, dowlas, princes linen, calicoes, printed linen, 7-8ths, yard wide, and 6 qr. cotton and linen check, cambrick handkerchiefs, worſted damaſk, calimancoes, croſs-bar'd ſtuff, ſhaloons, tammies, men and womens hoſe, Flanders bed-ticks, bed-bunts, beſt Weſton's ſnuff, Scots ditto in bladders, Hoſe's beſt ſhoes in trunks, beſt China taffeties, pins, needles, pewter, corks, rugs and blankets, cloves, mace, cinnamon, and nutmegs, green and bohea tea, pepper, coffee, chocolate, and ginger, 8, 10, 12, and 20d. nails, beſt London ſteel, bar iron, iron pots and ſkillets. Likewiſe wine, rum, ſugar, melaſſes, pork, beef and mackrel, fine and coarſe ſalt, London double and ſingle refin'd loaf ſugar, flour, Indian-corn, grind-ſtones, and chalk in hogſheads. Tbetf.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid Mifflins above ſix months, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, or they may expect immediate trouble, without further notice.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, of the Northern Liberties, near Poole's Bridge, a large red cow, with a ſwallow fork in each ear, and has been gone ſince February laſt. Whoever takes her up, and gives notice thereof to George Emlen, or to ſaid ſubſcriber, ſo that he may have her again, ſhall have *Fifteen Shillings* reward, paid by ANDREW ANDERSON.

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,

Who is remov'd to the corner of Cheſtnut and Water-ſtreets, the next door but one to where he formerly liv'd,

SUNDRY ſorts of dye ſtuffs, as madder, ground red-wood, fuſtick, galls, log-wood and brazilletto, indigo, allom, copperas, alſo brimſtone, Engliſh glue, bar lead, ſhot, gunpowder, neat powder flaſks, ſundry ſorts of nails, ſteel, A C. No. 3. long and ſhort pipes, cutlary; ozenbrigs, garlix, twilled baging, blankets and rugs, flannel, ſhaloons, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, ell-wide perſians, muſlins, calicoes, cotton and linen checks, buckrams, hat crapes, and Ruſſia ſheeting; writing paper of ſeveral ſorts; ſale twine; alſo Jamaica ſpirit, Weſt-India and Philadelphia rum, loaf and muſcovado ſugar, coffee, tea and chocolate, rice, pepper, alſpice, ginger, cinnamon, nutmegs, mace and cloves, ſalt petre, ſweet oil, and ſundry other goods.

N. B. The INSURANCE-OFFICE for SHIPPING is kept by him as uſual.

Imported in the ſhip Carolina, Captain Meſnard, and in the Pennſylvania, Captain Lyon, from London, and to be ſold by

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Cheap for ready money, or three months credit, at his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, on William Fiſhbourn's wharff,

A Large aſſortment of calicoes, fine chints, princes linen, Ruſſia ſheeting, ozenbrigs, gulix hollands, whited long lawns, quarter lawns, nuns hollands, fine, ſpotted, ſtriped and flower'd lawns, cambricks and clear lawns, in pieces and patches, piſtol lawns, tandem double ſileſias, ſingle ſileſias, broad lawns, yard, 5 qr. and 6 qr. muſlins, 3 qr. and 7 eights German dowlas, china blue pattern calicoes for beds, china taffeties, black, blue and cloth colour'd paduaſoys, gorgoroons ſtriped ſilk taffeties, bordered and ſpotted flowered bandannoes, lungee ſilk and cotton romals, clouting diaper, 6-qr. 7 qr. 8 qr. table-cloths, ſuperfine hyſon tea, at Thirty Shillings by the ſingle pound, brown and white buckrams, Edinburghs, 7-eights and yard wide white linens, Iriſh ſheeting linen and dowlas, 3-qr linen checks, Scotch and Nuns white thread, from number 10 to 50, black and cloth colour'd India perſians, Manchester 3 qr. 7 eights, yard and 6 qr. cotton checks, white fuſtians, ſuperfine cloth colour'd pillows and thickſets, ſtriped hollands, 3 qr. garlix, half ell black cut velvet, ſewing ſilks, black, blue and white rich Engliſh ſattins, double and ſingle alopeens, black, ſcarlet and crimſon ſilk ſtocking breeches, black, blue, ſcarlet and cloth colour'd worſted ditto, Engliſh perſians, womens black belvet, nankeens, mens thread and black ſilk ſtockings, cotton laces, letter'd and ſcarlet gartering, pins of all ſorts, durants, tammies, calimancoes, damaſks, ruffels, florettas, cambletts and ſhaloons of all colours culgee, ſilk, lutеſtring Italian gauſe and linen handkerchiefs, beſt ſuperfine black, blue, ſcarlet, green and faſhionable cloth colour'd broad cloths, in pieces or ſuits, twells, ſtamped and flowered handkerchiefs, caſtor and felt hats, Britiſh made ſail cloth, ſingle and double flint glaſſes, Highlanders and Mogul playing cards, beſt bottled Durham flour of muſtard, womens ſhoes (HOSE's make) black pepper, mace, cloves, Leghorn hats, black ſilk alamode, white ſarſenet, bombazens, ſilk and worſted quality binding, double and ſingle ſilk caps, nonſopretties, womens ſcarlet and cloth colour'd ſhort cloaks, 8 qr. 9 qr. 10 qr. 12 qr. floor carpets, white edgings, black lace, pewter, gun powder, duck, pidgeon and ſwan ſhot, beſt Scotch ſnuff in bottles, writing paper, quills, wafers and blank books, mens and womens gloves, mittens, &c. wig cawls, black, blue, crimſon, green and cloth colour'd flowered velvet ſhapes, mens black and white ſilk ſtockings, long and ſhort tobacco pipes, 4d and 6d rich ſattin ribbons, 8d and 10 paduaſoy ditto, a variety of new French pattern figur'd ribbons, 3 qr. and 7-eights bed ticks, china ware in boxes, ſilver watches, cutlary ware, nails, a variety of pictures, viz. ſcenes painted on glaſs, ſcenes, months, ſeaſons, cartoons, hunting pieces, Roman antiquities, parts of the day by Hogarth, roaſt beef of old England, diſtreſſed poet, and enraged muſician, humours of a fair, march to Finchley, midnight converſation, India ſettlements, Vandeval's green ſea-pieces, induſtry and idleneſs, judgment of Hercules, Paul before Felix, in the Dutch taſte, ſleepy congregation, the lottery, and ſeveral other humourous pieces by Hogarth, large India pictures, ſets of maps of the world and quarters, and many other goods, not here mentioned. Tb tf.

WHEREAS divers perſons, legally ſummon'd by the ſheriff to ſerve on juries in the county of Cheſter, have neglected or omitted to give their attendance accordingly; which perſons have been fined each in the ſum of Twenty Shillings, for the uſe of the poor of the ſeveral townſhips they reſide in, according to the directions of an Act of General Aſſembly of this province, which ſaid fines are as yet uncollected: Notice therefore is hereby given to the ſeveral overſeers of the poor of the ſaid county, that they do apply to the clerk of the peace of the ſaid county, and procure a certificate of the names of the perſons ſo fined, and that they do uſe means for collecting the ſame; until which none of their accounts will be ſettled by the juſtices of ſaid county.

By Order of the Juſtices in Seſſions, May, 1755.

HENRY HALE GRAHAM, Deputy Clerk.

STrayed or ſtolen from David Jones, of Bethlehem, Northampton county, A bay gelding, about 15 hands high, 5 years old, ſlender built, a natural pacer, branded on the near ſhoulder I E, and a black ſpot about the bigneſs of a penny within 3 inches of the brand, and branded on each buttock H I. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to his owner, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and if ſtolen, and the thief taken and ſecured ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, Four Pounds, paid by me

DAVID JONES. ♎

NOtice is hereby given, That David Lewis, of Nockomickſon, Carpenter, is abſconded, and his goods are attached for the uſe of his creditors, they are therefore deſired to be at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, to make proof of their debts reſpectively, the 11th of Auguſt next. July 16, 1755. RICHARD WALKER.

Lancaſter, June 28, 1755.

SIX PISTOLES Reward.

RUN away on Tueſday night, the 24th inſtant, from the ſubſcribers, living in Weſt Nottingham townſhip, Cheſter county, the two following ſervant men, viz.

Thomas Deley, a native Iriſhman, about 25 years of age, of a dark complexion, and has ſhort black hair: Had on when he went away, an old felt hat, a grey wig, a check ſhirt, and coarſe trowſers.

John Deley, a native Iriſhman, about 22 years of age, and 5 feet 9 inches high: Had on when he went away, an old felt hat, and a coarſe linen ſhirt and trowſers.

It is ſuppoſed they have ſtole and taken with them two horſes, one of them is a dark roan, 4 years old, paces and trots, is between 14 and 15 hands high, has a lump on the off noſtril, and is galled with the collar: The other is a bright ſorrel, has a light colour'd mane and tail, is three years old, his mane trimm'd, and is branded on the near ſhoulder either with I or A, and the near hind foot is white above the footlock. It is likewiſe ſuppoſed they have ſtolen and taken with them the following goods, viz. a new bunting ſaddle with blue broadcloth ſquare houſing, a new ſnaffle bridle, a new light colour'd great coat, with flat white metal buttons, and a rent in one of the ſleeves which is ſewed up, a light colour'd broadcloth coat, lined with ſhalloon, with three mohair buttons to each cuff, a pair of good buckſkin breeches, wormed at the knees, and has a cut in the left thigh, ſlaſh pockets, and a cloth fob, a check ſhirt, a man's ruffled cap, a cambrick muſlin neckcloth, mark'd with I on one end, a light colour'd coat, of country cloth, with brown linſey lining, white metal buttons, a new fine linen ſhirt, mark'd with H, on the inſide of the ſhoulder ſtrap, a pair of new pumps, a pair of red ſtuff breeches, lined with linen, a pair of thread ſtockings, mark'd W K, a pair of blue worſted ſtockings, a pair of half-ſoal'd ſhoes, with ſquare ſteel buckles in them, and Ten Dollars in money.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants in any goal, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall have Two Piſtoles reward; but if the horſes and goods are ſecured with them, Six Piſtoles, and reaſonable charges, paid by DANIEL M'MICHAEL, and THOMAS EWINGS. ⊕

Philadelphia, July 10, 1755.

RUN away on Sunday evening laſt, the ſixth inſt. from AMOS STRETTELL, A ſervant boy, named Martin Cornett, born in London, about 16 years of age, of a fair complexion, has brown hair, and a blemiſh or ſcar under one eye. Had on when he went away, A new felt hat, garlix ſhirt, blue broadcloth coat, with yellow metal buttons, brown broad-cloth jacket and breeches, with braſs buttons, light grey worſted hoſe, ſhoes almoſt new; alſo took with him three jackets, one buff colour'd fuſtian, one ozenbrig, the other ſtriped blue and white flannel, two ozenbrigs ſhirt, and a pair of trowſers.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by AMOS STRETTELL.

WRITING

PERFORMED by the ſubſcriber, at Three Shillings and Sixpence per day. Likewiſe French and Spaniſh tranſlated reaſonably. JOSEPH CLAUDIUS MAYNE.

N. B. Said ſubſcriber to be ſpoke with at the houſe of Mr. Ebenezer Robinſon, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets. ⊕

To be ſold by publick vendue, on the firſt Monday in September next (or at a private ſale any time before) on the premiſes,

A Plantation, ſituated in Maidenhead, in Hunterdon county, Weſt-New-Jerſey, containing about 200 acres, including eleven acre lot in the Great Meadows, moſt commodiouſly ſituated in the middle of the town, on the Poſt road to New-York, about 90 acres is clear'd, and in good fence; there is on ſaid plantation a good dwelling-houſe, barn, and a good bearing orchard; the whole is exceedingly well watered, having a living ſtream that runs in the drieſt times; the up-land is noted for bringing good wheat and hemp; the meadows excellent for graſs, whereof a quantity may be made; the unclear'd part is ſtored with rail timber, ſufficient to ſupport the plantation for a long time to come. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before the day of ſale, may apply to Samuel Hunt, living on the premiſes, who will agree on reaſonable terms, and give an indiſputable title for the ſame. ¶

STray'd or ſtolen out of the paſture of Sarah Aſhmead, living at Germantown, on the 10th of June laſt, a dark grey, or blackiſh roan, mare, between 14 and 15 hands high, both paces and trots, had neither brand nor ear-mark, ſhod before, her mane hangs moſtly on the near ſide, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, had been gall'd with the collar on one or both ſhoulders, and got well again, but may be perceived by the alteration of the hair from the natural colour. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and brings her to the aforeſaid Widow Aſhmead, or to Humphrey Marſhall, living at the Forks of Brandywine, in Cheſter county, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid where and when delivered at either place. ¶

RUN away on the 6th of April laſt, from John Croſby, of Ridley, Cheſter county, A Negro ſervant man, named Sam, a tall luſty fellow, he formerly belonged to one Thomas Shute, who lived near the Falls of Schuylkill; he pretends to be a Stone-cutter and quarry-man, and has been ſeen at work at Mr. Peters's plantation, near Schuylkill. Had on when he went away, A darkiſh colour'd jacket, with ſlaſh ſleeves, homeſpun ſhirt and trowſers, good ſhoes, old beaver hat, and good buckſkin breeches. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ⊕ JOHN CROSBY.

ALL perſons indebted to Mary Hakens, late of this city, deceaſed, either on bond, note or book debt, are deſired to come and pay the ſame immediately, or they will be ſued as far as the law directs: And thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid Mary Hakens, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted by Peter Souter, in Strawberry-alley, and Iſaac Vanbuſkirk, adminiſtrators. ¶

Philadelphia, July 24, 1755.

RUN away from Alexander Hamilton, of the city of Philadelphia, Merchant, on Wedneſday morning, the 2d inſtant, A Dutch ſervant boy, called Frantz Strother, about 16 years of age, he is a ſmall boy of his age, but very ſmart, and can ſpeak Engliſh very well: Had on when he went away, An old blue coat, with flat metal buttons, coarſe white ſhirt, red ſhag breeches, which are conſiderably too large for him, an old black ſilk neck cloth, and an old hat, but had neither ſtockings nor ſhoes, unleſs he has got them ſince; he wears his own pale colour'd hair. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and either brings him to me, or ſecures him ſo as I may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

N. B. 'Tis believed his father has taken him away with him, as he was ſeen going out of the town with him in the morning, and is uncertain whether he went for York, in this province, or New York.

THE partnerſhip of Walter Snee, James and Thomas Harvey, having expired the Firſt of June laſt, thoſe therefore having any demands upon them, are deſired to bring them in, and they indebted requeſted to pay.

N. B. They have on hand divers merchandize, with ſome good Madeia Wine, which they will ſell cheap for ready money or ſhort credit, to cloſe the company books. Tbc. 6 W.

[*See the Half-ſheet for the other Advertiſements.*]

Best possible image.

August 14, 1755. NUMB. 1390.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

PHILADELPHIA.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE just now received Information from *Fort Cumberland*, that Colonel *Dunbar* arrived there on the Twenty second Instant with the Army, having about Three Hundred wounded Officers and Soldiers, and that he intended, as soon as Circumstances would admit, to march to this City, for which he is already making the necessary Dispositions. The Removal of the Army from the Frontiers will leave the Back Settlements entirely exposed to the Incursions of the *French* and *Indians*, who are flushed by their late Victory, and will be encouraged by the Retreat of the Forces to penetrate deep into the Province, and the People being defenceless, will immediately quit their Habitations.

I lay these Matters before you, that you may, as soon as possible, fall upon Measures for the Protection of the Western Frontiers, in which you may assure yourselves my best Assistance shall not be wanting.

I think it highly necessary that his Majesty and his Ministers should, as soon as possible, be informed of what has happened, and of the State of the Province, that they may take proper Measures for our Security; and therefore recommend it to you to enable me to dispatch a Vessel to *England* for that Purpose.

July 28, 1755. *ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.*

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR from the ASSEMBLY.

May it please the GOVERNOR,

WE have considered that Part of the Governor's Message relating to the proposed March of Colonel Dunbar's *Forces from* Fort Cumberland *to* Philadelphia; *and as the People on the Frontiers are at present under great Apprehensions of Danger, and ready to abandon their Settlements; and those Forces, if properly disposed, might contribute very much to their Security, and be as well provided with every Thing as they could be at* Philadelphia; *and as there are yet several Months in which the Weather in this Climate is commonly such as that it is not absolutely necessary Men should go into Quarters; we would request the Governor to take the Steps that may be proper to procure a Disposition of the Troops in such Places, as may be most suitable for the Protection of the Frontier Inhabitants of this and the neighbouring Colonies, at least till the Approach of Winter.*

Signed by Order of the House,

July 28, 1755. ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

ON the present Emergency I think it proper, on the Part of the Proprietaries, to propose, a new additional Encouragement to such Persons as shall now engage and go upon an Expedition from this or the neighbouring Provinces, to remove the *French* from their Encroachment on the River *Ohio*, to grant the following Quantities of Land, West of the *Allegheny* Mountains, without any Purchase Money, and with an Exemption from the Payment of Quitrent for the Space of Fifteen Years from the first Day of *March* next, viz.

	Acres.
To every Colonel, - - -	1000
To each Lieutenant Colonel and Major -	750
To every Captain - - -	500
To each Lieutenant and Ensign, - -	400
To every Common Soldier, - - -	200

The said Lands to be patented to the respective Officers and Soldiers, their Heirs or Assigns, without any Fees or Charges, but those of Surveying, on Condition of Settlement within the Space of three Years after the Removal of the *French*. And I do recommend to you to afford some Assistance to such as shall incline to accept of the above Terms, and make Settlements accordingly.

July 28, 1755. *ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.*

The Fifth Day of the Eighth Month, *called August*, 1755, *P. M.*

The Governor, by the Secretary, sent down to the House, the Bill *for raising* Fifty Thousand Pounds *for the King's Use, by a Tax on all Estates, real and personal, within this Province, &c.* with sundry proposed Amendments thereto, which were read and consider'd; and it being observed by the House, that the Governor proposes, in the said Amendments, to exempt the Proprietary Estate from contributing any Thing towards the Sum to be raised for the common Security of the Province, the following Message was thereupon prepared, and ordered to be sent up to the Governor, *viz.*

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR from the ASSEMBLY.

May it please the GOVERNOR,

THE taxing of the Proprietary Estate with the Estates of the People of the Province, for their common Security in this Time of imminent Danger, seems to us so perfectly equitable and just, that we are surprized the Governor should propose it as an Amendment to our Bill, that the Proprietary Estate be in this Instance exempted.

As the Occasion urges, we are extreamly desirous to come as soon as possible to a Conclusion in the Business of this Sitting; and do therefore entreat the Governor would be pleased to acquaint us explicitly, whether he is restricted by the Proprietaries from passing the Bill as it stands in that particular, tho' it were otherwise consistent with his Judgment: Since it will only waste Time to endeavour to convince him of its Reasonableness, if after all it will not obtain his Assent.

Or, if it be possible that such Exemption of the Proprietary Estate, from its Share in the common Expence of securing the Whole, should appear to the Governor a Thing right in itself; we would then request him to favour us with the Reasons of his Opinion, that we may take them immediately into Consideration; for till this Matter is explained and understood, we think it needless to consider any other proposed Alterations.

Signed by Order of the House,

August 5, 1755. P. M. ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

IN Answer to your Message of Yesterday, you will give me Leave to observe, that in the Proprietary Commission appointing me to this Government, there is a Proviso, that nothing therein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend to give me any Power to do or consent to any Act whereby the Estate or Property of the Proprietaries may be hurt or encumbered; and this Proviso being contained in the Body of the Commission from which I derive the Power of acting as Governor, it is not only the highest Prohibition to me, but any Law that I may pass contrary to that Proviso, I imagine would be void in itself for want of Power in me to give it a Being.

But had I not been thus prohibited, I should still have thought it my Duty to have excepted the Proprietary Estate from the Levies proposed to be made, for the following Reasons.

1. For that all Governors, whether hereditary or otherwise, are, from the Nature of their Office, exempt from the Payment of Taxes; on the contrary, Revenues are generally given to them to support the Honour and Dignity of Government, and to enable them to do the Duties of their Station.

2. For that this Exemption from Taxes arising from the Nature of Government is enforced by a positive Law in this Province, which expresly declares, that the proper Estates of the Proprietaries shall not be liable to Rates or Taxes.

3. For that the Proprietaries, by their Governor, having consented to a Law for vesting in the People the sole Choice of the Persons to assess and lay Taxes in the several Counties, without reserving to themselves, or their Governor, any Negative upon such Choice, and this Concession being made with an express Proviso, that the Proprietary Estates sh uld not be taxed, it will be very unreasonable to empower such Persons by a Law, without their previous Consent, to tax their Estates at Discretion.

4. For that it is contrary to the constant Practice and Usage in this and all the Proprietary Governments upon this Continent, so far as I have been informed, to lay any Tax upon the Lands or Estates of the Proprietaries, exercising the Government by themselves or their Lieutenants.

For these Reasons principally I made the Amendments relating to the Proprietary Estate, to your Bill for giving *Fifty Thousand Pounds* to the King's Use, and I hope, Gentlemen, they will be sufficient to induce you to agree to those Amendments. Were the Proprietaries now upon the Spot, I know their Love and Affection for this Country to be such, that they would do any thing in their Power for its Preservation and Safety. But as they are not here, I have, on their Behalf, proposed to give Lands West of the *Allegheny* Mountains, without any Purchase Money, and free from the Payment of Quitrents for Fifteen Years to come, and then not to exceed the common Quitrent in this Province.---The particular Quantity proposed as an additional Encouragement for each Officer and Soldier is expressed in a Message to you upon that Head.

August 6, 1755. *ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.*

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it please the GOVERNOR,

WE have consider'd the Reasons the Governor has been pleased to give, in his Message of the Sixth Instant, for exempting the Proprietaries Estate in the proposed Tax. And as they do not appear to us sufficient, we beg Leave to offer him our Sentiments thereon in the following Remarks.

The Governor finds in his Commission a Proviso, "That no-"thing therein contained shall impower him to consent to any Act "whereby the Estate of the Proprietaries may be hurt or encum-"bered;" and this he looks upon as the highest Prohibition to him from passing the Bill proposed. But the Intention of the Bill, may it please the Governor, is not to *hurt* or *encumber*, but to *free from Encumbrance* the Estate of the Proprietaries, which cannot, in our Opinion, have a worse Encumbrance, than the Neighbourhood of so mischievous an Enemy, who, as we have frequently been informed by the Governor, have taken actual Possession of some Part, and lay Claim to a much greater Part of their Country. The Estates of the People are all on this Side the Mountains; they are as yet neither invaded nor claimed by the *French*. As Representatives of the People, we think it as much our bounden Duty, to do nothing that may *hurt* or *encumber* the Estates of our Constituents, as the Governor can possibly think it his Duty with regard to the Proprietary Estate; yet we never conceived, that giving a Part to save the Whole, and not only to save it, but to render it of double or treble Value (which must be the Case with the Proprietary Lands) could properly be called *hurting* or *encumbering* an Estate. And if the Governor really thought that taxing the Estates of the People on this Occasion would be a Hurt to them, and not a Benefit, we imagine he ought, in Duty, to refuse his Assent to that Part of the Bill as well as the other, and for the very same Reason. We for our Parts think differently, and therefore lay the Tax as chearfully on our own Estates as on those of our Constituents. We know their Loyalty to their King and Love to their Country is equal to ours; we do not in the least doubt their Approbation of our Conduct; and we would willingly hope the Governor might, on such an Occasion, as reasonably expect the same Approbation from the Proprietaries.

For there is, may it please the Governor, in the same Proviso of the Proprietary Commission, an absolute Prohibition to the Governor, "to sett, lett, lease out, grant, demise or dispose of any "Lands, Tenements, &c. or to intermeddle or concern himself "therewith, or with any Part of the Property thereof;" yet he is pleased to say, "he knows the Love and Affection of the Pro-"prietaries for their Country to be such, that, if they were on the "Spot, they would do any Thing in their Power for its Preservation "and Safety; and therefore he, on their Behalf, proposes to give "Lands West of the *Allegheny* Mountains without any Purchase "Money, and free from the Payment of Quitrents for Fifteen Years "to come." It cannot but seem strange to us, that a Tax on Part of an Estate for two Years should be thought to hurt it, more than giving Six or Seven Hundred Thousand Acres of it away; or that the Governor, notwithstanding so express a Prohibition, should think himself more at Liberty in this Case than in the other. If the Proprietaries will approve in the latter Case, why not in the former? And if the Grant of Lands, contrary to such Prohibition, would be valid, why not the Passing of the Bill for a Tax? These are Questions that we cannot solve, without a more particular Consideration of the proposed Grant of Lands West of the *Allegheny* Mountains, than we should have thought necessary, if it had not been repeatedly mentioned to us by the Governor, apparently with a View to make the Taxing of the Proprietary Estate on this Occasion appear less reasonable. We are sorry therefore that we are obliged to observe, that the Proposal is made in such Terms as that it may be fully complied with, and yet nothing in Reality be granted. First, because Lands West of the *Allegheny* Mountains differ greatly in their Quality, and though some are exceeding good, there are many Hundred Thousand Acres that are not worth accepting; and *good Land* is not so much as mentioned in the Proposal. Secondly, because the best Lands there, are not better than Lands of *Virginia* in the same Neighbourhood, which may be had without Purchase Money, at *Two Shillings Sterling* Quitrent, and none to be paid for Fifteen Years. But the common Quitrent in this Province is *Four Shillings* and *Two-pence Sterling*. And therefore an Offer even of the best Lands in those Parts on that Quitrent would be neither more nor less than this, That for the Encouragement of such as shall, with the Hazard of their Lives, recover the Proprietaries Country from the Enemy, he will graciously sell them a Part of the Lands so recovered, at twice the Price demanded by his Neighbour. An Offer on the Proprietary's Behalf, that may indeed be safely made, notwithstanding his Prohibition, and without the least Danger of offending him. If the Proprietary, to encourage the Settlement of the Western Frontier of his Province, and to form a Barrier for the rest, will, *bona Fide*, grant *good Lands* on reasonable Terms; we doubt not but the Assembly will give other equivalent Encouragements to the Settlers, in Provisions, Carriages, Utensils of Husbandry, Cattle and the like; but the Governor's Power to make such Grants in their Behalf, at present not appearing to us, we must leave that Matter to future Consideration.

We are however clear, that the Governor has *full Power* to pass the Bill in Question, any Prohibition, were it ever so express from the Proprietaries, notwithstanding. First, because no Prohibition of the Proprietaries can lessen or take away from the Lieutenant Governor any Power such Lieutenant is vested with by the Royal Charter. Secondly, For that in the Royal Charter, Section IV. the King, for himself, his Heirs, and Successors, hath "granted "free, full, and absolute Power," (not only to the Proprietary and his Heirs, but) "to his and their *Deputies* and *Lieutenants*, for "the good and happy Government of the said Country, to *ordain*, "make and *enact*, and under his and their Seals to publish, *any* "*Laws whatsoever*, for the *Raising of Money* for publick Uses, or "for any End appertaining unto the publick State, *Peace* or *Safety* "of the said Country, according unto *their best Discretion*, by and "with the Advice, Assent and Approbation of the Freemen of the "said Country, their Delegates or Deputies." And thirdly, Because any Prohibition from the Proprietaries, restraining the Legislative Powers granted by the Royal Charter, is so far from being able to render void a Law made notwithstanding such Prohibition, that the Prohibition is in itself void, and a meer Nullity. This is not only consistent with plain Reason, but has been solemnly considered and determined in the former Proprietary's own Council; his Son and Heir, his faithful Secretary, the learned Judge *Mompesson*, and several others, distinguished for their Abilities, being both present and concurring, as will, we suppose, appear on their Minutes, of which we beg Leave to give the following Extract.

The Clause in Col. *Evans*'s Commission, *viz.* "Saving always "to me and my Heirs, our final Assent to all such Bills as thou "shalt pass into Laws in the said Government, *&c.*

"In Answer to a Message from the Assembly, requesting the "Council to give their Opinion in Writing under their Hands, "concerning the *Saving* or Exception in the Proprietary WILLIAM "PENN's Commission to the present Lieutenant-Governor, *to wit*, "whether the said Saving is void in itself.----And whether those "Bills which the present Lieutenant-Governor shall think fit to pass "into Laws, and cause the said Proprietary's Great Seal to be af-"fixed thereunto, can afterwards be vacated or annulled by the said "Proprietary, without Assent of the Assembly of this Province?

"We of the Council, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, "are of Opinion, that the said *Saving* is *void in itself*; and that "those Bills which the present Lieutenant-Governor shall think "fit to pass into Laws, and cause the said Proprietary's Great Seal "to be affixed thereunto, *cannot afterwards be vacated* or annulled "by the Proprietary, without Assent of the Assembly of this Pro-"vince."

WILLIAM PENN, junior,	GRIFFITH OWEN,
ROGER MOMPESSON,	CALEB PUSEY,
EDWARD SHIPPEN,	WILLIAM TRENT,
JOHN GUEST,	RICHARD HILL.
WILLIAM CLARK,	JAMES LOGAN.

Having thus, we hope, effectually removed the Governor's greatest Objection to the Passing of our Bill, we may be shorter in our Observations on the four other Reasons he is pleased to give us.

To the first we shall only say, That we do not propose to tax the Proprietary as Governor, but as a Fellow Subject, a Landholder and Possessor of an Estate in *Pennsylvania*; an Estate that will be more benefited by a proper Application of the Tax, than any other Estate in the Province. The Proprietary, may it please the Governor, does *not* govern us. The Province supports a Lieutenant to do that Duty for him, by a large Revenue arising from Licences, and other Fees and Perquisites. But if the Proprietary actually governed us, and had a Support allowed him on that Account, we should not therefore think it less reasonable to tax him as a Landholder, for the Security of that Land. The Representatives of the People, have also some Support as a Part of the Government, by the Wages they are allowed for their Service in Assembly; would the Governor think this a good Reason, that as Owners of Estates they should be exempt from Taxes? Can the Proprietary as Governor, have, from the Nature of his Office, more of this pretended Right of Exemption from Taxes, than the King himself? Are not the Tenants of the King's Lands (who by every Land Tax Act of Parliament are to pay the Poundage) impower'd to deduct the same out of their Rent? And are not the Receivers of his Majesty's Rents obliged, under severe Penalties, to allow of such Deduction? But this is not the first Instance by many, in which Proprietaries and Governors of petty Colonies, have assumed to themselves greater Powers, Privileges, Immunities, and Prerogatives, than were ever claimed by their Royal Master on the Imperial Throne of all his extensive Dominions.

On the second it may be sufficient to observe, that the positive Law of this Province, hinted at by the Governor as exempting the Proprietaries Estates from Taxes, is no other than the Law for raising County Rates and Levies, which are in the same Act appropriated to Purposes for which the Proprietaries could not reasonably be charged; such as the Payment of Assemblymens Wages, and of the Rewards

Rewards for killing of Wolves, Crows, Foxes, with other Matters more immediately for the Peoples Benefit; it is not, as the Governor would insinuate, a general constitutional Law of the Province, made to enforce a natural Right, but is confined to County Affairs, and has no Relation to Provincial Taxes, especially to such as are intended for the Benefit and Advantage of the Proprietary Estate more than of any other Estate in the Province; which will be evident to the Governor, on his perusing it with the smallest Degree of Attention. 'Tis true it is, as the Governor calls it, a *positive Law*, so far as it extends; but to apply it to the present Case, seems inconsistent with both Equity and Reason. We have likewise a *positive Law* that the Peoples Representatives shall dispose of the Peoples Money, and this seems to us consistent generally with Reason and natural Right; but does the Governor think that, because it is a positive Law, it ought to be extended to all Cases in Government? If so, we humbly conceive he would have proposed some other Amendments to the Bill, and different from those he has thought fit to send us: For we, considering the Intention of the Grant, have allowed him a Share in the Disposition of the *Fifty Thousand Pounds*; and he proposes, by his last Amendment, to have a Share likewise in the Disposition of the Overplus, if any.

On the third Reason, we would only beg Leave to ask, Whether, supposing the Proprietary Estate to be taxed, it would be equitable that he should have a Negative in the Choice of the Assessors? since that would give him Half the Choice, though he were to pay perhaps not a Hundredth Part of the Tax. In our Estimation, and we think we are not mistaken, he may have Friends, Officers and other Dependents enow in every County, to vote as much in his Behalf, or more, than his Share of the Tax can possibly amount to. But if the Proprietary shrinks at the Injustice of being taxed, where he has no Choice in the Assessors, with what Face of Justice can he desire and insist on having Half the Power of disposing of the Money levied, to which he would contribute not a single Farthing? By the Words the Governor chuses to express the Power of the Assessors, *viz.* "taxing the Proprietaries Estates *at Discretion*," one would think their Power unlimited, and the Proprietary left at their Mercy; but in the Valuation of Estates they are confined by the Bill within certain moderate Bounds, are enjoined, and sworn or solemnly affirmed to assess themselves, "and all others equally and "impartially, and to spare no Person for Favour or Affection, nor "grieve any for Hatred or Ill-will;" which we think gives the Proprietary as good Security for Equity and Justice as any Subject in the King's Dominions.

As to the Governor's fourth Reason, deduced from the Usage in this and the other Proprietary Governments, we think Usage and Custom, against Reason and Justice, ought to have but little Weight. But though it may have been the Usage in this Government, and perhaps in others, to exempt the Proprietary Estate from Taxes in Cases where their Estates could not by the Application of such Taxes be any way benefited, that Usage can, as we conceive, have no Relation to the present Case, which, as we have shewn, is of a widely different Nature. Nor, if the Governor's Rule from Usage could be allowed, *viz.* *That the Lands or Estates of Proprietaries exercising Government by themselves or their Lieutenants, ought to be exempt from Taxes*, would it operate in Favour of the Estates of Proprietaries who not only do not exercise Government by themselves, but would restrain their Lieutenants in the Exercise of the just Powers they are vested with by the Royal Charter.

On the Whole, we beg the Governor would again calmly and seriously consider our Bill, to which End we once more send it up to him. We know that without his Assent the Money cannot be raised, nor the good Ends so earnestly desired and expected from it be obtained, and we fear his Resolution to refuse it. But we entreat him to reflect with what Reluctance a People born and bred in Freedom, and accustomed to equitable Laws, must undergo the Weight of this uncommon Tax, and even expose their Persons for the Defence of *his* Estate, who by Virtue of his Power only, and without even a Colour of Right, should refuse to bear the least Share of the Burthen, though to receive so great a Benefit! With what Spirit can they exert themselves in his Cause, who will not pay the smallest Part of their grievous Expences? How odious must it be to a sensible manly People, to find *him* who ought to be their Father and Protector, taking Advantage of Publick Calamity and Distress, and their Tenderness for their bleeding Country, to force down their Throats Laws of Imposition, abhorrent to common Justice and common Reason! Why will the Governor make himself the hateful Instrument of reducing a free People to the abject State of Vassalage? of depriving us of those Liberties, which have given Reputation to our Country throughout the World, and drawn Inhabitants from the remotest Parts of *Europe* to enjoy them. Liberties not only granted us of Favour, but of Right; Liberties which in Effect we have bought and paid for, since we have not only performed the Conditions on which they were granted, but have actually given higher Prices for our Lands on their Account; so that the Proprietary Family have been doubly paid for them, in the Value of the Lands, and in the Increase of Rents with Increase of People: Let not our Affections be torn in this Manner from a Family we have long loved and honoured! Let that novel Doctrine, hatched by their mistaken Friends, that Privileges granted to promote the Settlement of a Country, are to be abridged when the Settlement is obtained, iniquitous as it is, be detested as it deserves, and banished from all our publick Councils; and let the Harmony, so essential to the Welfare of both Governors and Governed, be once again restored; since it never can be more necessary to our Affairs than in their present melancholy Situation.---We hope the Governor will excuse some Appearance of Warmth, in a Cause of all others in the World the most interesting, and believe us to be with all possible Respect and Duty to the Proprietary Family and to himself, his and their sincere Friends and Wellwishers.

Signed by Order of the House,

August 7, 1755. ISAAC NORRIS, *Speaker.*

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN I amended and sent down to you the Bill for raising Fifty Thousand Pounds for the King's Use, I expected you would have returned it to me with the Amendments, and informed me which of them you agreed to, this being the common and ordinary Method in such Cases; but you departed from this, and desired to know whether I was restrained by the Proprietaries from taxing their Estate, and the Reasons for my Opinion as to that Measure; and tho' this Application was unparliamentary, and I believe unprecedented, yet upon this Occasion I indulged you therein, and gave my Reasons in the mildest Terms, on which, however, you have been pleased to treat both the Proprietaries and myself in a very unbecoming Manner.

As you have returned me the Bill without the Amendments, and in your Message that accompanied it, offer no Reasons against any of them but such as relate to taxing the Proprietary Estate, I conclude you have agreed to the others; I shall therefore consider the several Parts of your Message, and make such Observations upon, and Answer to, it, as I think it merits.

Having told you that I had no Power by my Commission to hurt or encumber the Proprietary Estate, you take Occasion in your Answer to play with the Words *hurt* and *encumber*, and having viewed them in different Lights, tell me, "that your Bill is intended to "free the Proprietary Estate from *Hurt* and *Encumbrance* by re-"moving the French, and that you are as much bound not to hurt "or encumber the Estates of your Constituents, as I am with Re-"spect to the Proprietary Estate;" and having shewn, as you think, that the Proviso in my Commission does not prohibit me in the present Case; you then proceed to reason upon the Clause itself, and after producing a very good Opinion, of a former Council, Judge, and Secretary, as to a particular Saving in the late Proprietary Commission, you very roundly pronounce that Proviso to be a Nullity, and not at all binding on me.

You must give me Leave to differ from you in Opinion as to the Force of the Words in that Clause, which, notwithstanding what you have said, have still the same plain and determinate Meaning they had before, every Tax, in my Mind, being an Encumbrance upon an Estate, from which it cannot be cleared but by the Payment of a certain Sum of Money; and I being expresly restrained by my Commission from consenting to any Act that may encumber the Proprietary Estate, every unprejudiced Person will see clearly that my Powers do not extend to the present Case, and that if I acceded to your Opinion I should be guilty of a manifest Breach of Trust.

As to the Validity of prohibitory Clauses in the Proprietary Commissions, I am not fortunate enough to comprehend the Force of your Reasonings upon this Head, which are drawn from the fourth Section of the Royal Charter; for tho' by that Charter Power is given to the Proprietaries, their Deputies and Lieutenants, to make Laws, yet it does not alter the Relation which by Law subsists between a Principal and his Deputy, the Intention of the Charter in that Particular, being no other than to impower Mr. PENN, and his Heirs, to administer the Government by his and their Lieutenant or Deputy, which being a judicial Office, he could not otherwise have done; and so far is the Charter, by its general Tenor, from making the Deputy equal to, or independant of, the Principal, that it makes the Proprietaries alone civilly answerable for what is done in the Province, whether by themselves or their Lieutenants, which would be unjust if the Lieutenant by the Charter was equal in Power, independent of, and uncontroulable by, the Person that appoints, and is answerable for his Behaviour. Tho' I allow the Opinion produced to be good, as to the Point then under Consideration, yet it is not applicable to all Cases, which your Arguments, without any Foundation, suppose;---and in the present One there is a wide Difference obvious to every One who considers them both with the least Degree of Attention; because that Saving was even reserving a Power to the Proprietary in his own Person to repeal a Law which he by his Lieutenant had consented to; whereas in the present Case, the Restriction amounts to nothing more than a reasonable Prohibition upon their Governors, as such, from passing Laws to injure their Estates.

I cannot help observing, that you formerly used these same Arguments against the Validity of Royal Instructions, and using them now to destroy the Force of Proprietary Prohibitions, you would, it should seem, be willing that the Lieutenant-Governor should be independent of every Body but yourselves.

You say, "That the same Proviso restrains me from letting or "selling the Proprietary Lands, and yet I propose to give away "six or seven Hundred Thousand Acres upon the present Occa-"on; and seem vastly surprized, that I should think myself re-"strained from incumbering the Proprietary Lands by Act of As-"sembly, and yet at Liberty to give them away; for if, say you, "the Grant of Lands, contrary to such Prohibition, would be "valid, why not the Passing the Bill for a Tax?" And this you call a Question you cannot solve.-----It is something very extraordinary, that the Representative Body of Pennsylvania should know so little of the Affairs of the Province, as never to have been informed, that the Governor grants the Proprietary Lands under a certain Power of Attorney, regularly proved and recorded, called a Commission of Property.---That this Power was formerly vested in private Persons; but for some Years past, has been given to the Governors; and, being the Foundation of Property, cannot be unknown to any the least acquainted with the Circumstances of the Province.---And to ask a Question or two in my Turn, How could you think that the Lands in the Province were granted under the Powers of a Commission that expresly prohibits the Granting of any? Or that the People would be so weak as to give Money for Lands and take Titles under such a defective Power? As to the Proposal itself, it was made with a good Intention; and as I am accountable to the Proprietaries for my Conduct under that Commission of Property, you may be assured I did not make it without proper Power to carry it into Execution; and had you raised Money for an Expedition to the Westward, and for encouraging Settlers, I should then have made an Offer of the Lands by Proclamation, letting the Adventurers know, that they were to have the Choice of the Lands in Preference to all others, with every Thing else that could reduce the Offer to a Certainty; which there was no Necessity of doing in a Message to you, barely mentioning the Thing, and recommending to you to grant an Aid to those that should become Settlers after the French were removed.

But whatever comes from the Proprietaries, however just, however favourable, must be wrong, and accordingly you are determined to represent in that Light a Proposal generous in itself, and intended to promote the Publick Service and Safety; which may serve to shew the Temper of Mind you are in, but can answer no good Purpose.---You say, Lands equally good may be had in Virginia for Two Shillings Sterling Quitrent, and none to be paid in fifteen Years: It may be so; but now does it appear they are equally good? It is plain they are not equally convenient; because of their greater Distance from a Market.---The Quitrent in Virginia, I suppose, was the same formerly that it is now, and yet very great Numbers have chosen to purchase Lands in this Province of the Proprietaries at the Rate of Fifteen Pounds Ten Shillings, per Cent. and of private Men at a much higher Price, and in both Cases under the Quitrent of Four Shillings and Two-pence, Sterling, when they might have had them in Virginia for much less; and the Proposal ought not to be considered by comparing it with other Provinces, but with the Rate that Lands have, for a Number of Years past, been sold at in this Province; some of them lately in the new Purchase within few Miles of the Allegheny Mountains, and others very remote, without any Road of Communication with this City, which is not the Case as to the Lands proposed to be given, there being a very good Waggon Road thither: And notwithstanding what you have said upon this Head, I am convinced, that if you had enabled me, in Conjunction with the neighbouring Governments, to have sent a Body of Troops into that Country, an Offer of Lands, upon the Terms above mentioned, would have had very good Effects, and would have induced many to have gone and become Settlers there, that would not otherwise have thought of doing either, and by that Means have formed a Barrier for the Protection and Security of the Province; and therefore I cannot but be astonished, that you should have taken so much Pains to depreciate it.

And now having effectually removed in your Judgment my greatest Objection to passing your Bill, you proceed to consider my Reasons in their Order. And to the First, that Governors, from the Nature of their Offices, are exempt from the Payment of Taxes,---"You take a very nice Distinction between the Proprie-"tary as Owner of Land, and the Proprietary as chief Governor, "and say, you do not tax him as Governor, but as a Land-Holder, "and Fellow Subject:" Though this is a Distinction that has no Existence in Law or Reason, yet I shall for the present admit it, and consider it accordingly. Have the Proprietaries a Right to vote in the Election of Representatives as Land-Holders? surely not, being hereditary Governors of the Province, and having a Voice in the Legislature by their own particular Representative the Governor. How then came you by a Right to tax them as Fellow Subjects and Land-Holders, seeing they had no Voice in chusing you, nor were entitled to any, tho' Owners of Land in every County? From the very Principles therefore of the English Constitution, you have no Right to tax them as Freeholders or Fellow Subjects, as you call them: If, therefore, you tax them at all, it must be as Proprietaries, and Chief Governors, which is the only Capacity by which they are connected with, or related to, you Inhabitants of this Province; and under them in that Capacity, you derive the Power of acting as an Assembly. You cannot therefore, without inverting the Order of Things, have a Power over those from whom you and every one else in the Province derive all the Power they have.---They hold the Government and Soil of this Province under the same Grant, and the Title to both is centered in their Persons, and cannot be separated or divided without destroying their Authority. It may be very true, as you say, that the Proprietaries do not *govern you*; but that is not owing to any Want of a legal Authority in them, but from another Cause that I need not mention here.

The Support, as you call it, that is paid by the Province to a Lieutenant Governor, is no other than the Fees of Office, and as such are due to any One that administers the Government, and are not, what you would insinuate, given to the Lieutenant for doing the Duty of the Principal; the Chief of them are Publick-house Licences, which were originally granted by Charter, not by any Concession of the People (tho' you from time to time have taken it for granted to be so) and in Favour to them, as former Governors took much larger Sums for this Service, moderate Fees have been consented to be fixed by Law, as Considerations for the Business done, not as sufficient for the Support of Government; all the Fees and Perquisites whereof do not amount, *communibus Annis*, to more than a Thousand Pounds.

As to the Land-tax Acts of Parliament you refer to, they may be as you say with respect to the Crown's Fee Farm Rents. But I do not conceive they amount to a Proof that the King pays Taxes; all Taxes whatever being paid to him; and there seems to me an Inconsistency in supposing he can both pay and receive. I take the Clause you mention to have no other Meaning than to appropriate Part of the Revenues of the Crown to one publick Use, which were before appropriated to another: For I must observe to you, that the King can have no private Estate, but from the Dignity of his Office holds his Lands in Right of the Crown. And another Reason why a Poundage is collected upon the Crown's Fee Farm Rents may be, that the Land-tax should not fall heavier upon the other Lands in the same Hundreds or Districts, as the Quotas of each were long ago settled as they now stand in the King's books, and cannot without Confusion be alter'd upon the Crown's acquiring Lands in any of them.

And upon this you break out into a lofty Exclamation, that "this "is not the first Instance by many, in which Proprietaries and Go-"vernors of petty Colonies have assumed to themselves greater "Powers, Privileges, Immunities and Prerogatives, than were e-"ver claimed by their Royal Master on the Imperial Throne of all "his extensive Dominions." I must acknowledge, Gentlemen, that these are sounding Words; but what Instances among the many can you give of that assuming Behaviour in your present Proprietaries? Have they ever claimed any Rights or Prerogatives not granted to them by the Royal Charter, or reserved by that of their Father, under which you sit? Can you lay to their Charge, during the Course of a long Administration over you, one Act of Injustice or Severity? Have they even exercised all those Powers which by the Royal Charter they might legally do, and to which that Charter requires the People to be obedient? On the contrary, have they not given up to the People many Things they had a Right to insist on, and indulged them in every Thing that they judged for their Benefit? How just is it therefore, Gentlemen, to accuse them of assuming Powers and Prerogatives greater than their Royal Master? Would you turn your Eyes towards your own Conduct, and apply some of those significant Words to yourselves, you would find them much more applicable than they are to the Proprietaries.---The Charter under which you act, gives you the Powers and Privileges of an Assembly, according to the Rights of the Free-born Subjects of England, and as is usual in any of the King's Plantations in America.---This, Gentlemen, is the Foundation of your Powers, which by the Royal Charter were to be consonant to the Laws and Constitution of England. But instead of confining yourselves to that which your wise Ancestors thought fully sufficient to answer the Ends of good government, and secure the Liberties of the People, you have taken upon you great and mighty Powers, dispensed with positive Laws by the Strength of your own Orders, claim a Right to dispose of all publick Money, and of keeping your Proceedings a Secret from the Crown, with many others unknown to an English Constitution, and never heard of in the other Plantations in America.---Who therefore can be so justly accused as yourselves of assuming unwarrantable Powers, greater than ever were claimed by a British House of Parliament, or, to use your own Words, "by your Royal Master on the Imperial Throne of all his extensive Dominions," who pretends to no Powers but what the Constitution gives him, and disclaims a Right of dispensing with Laws.

To these Encroachments on the Constitution you give the sacred Name of Privilege, and under the Mask of Zeal for the Publick, conceal your own Schemes, pretending they are all for the Benefit of the People, when they can answer no Purpose but to encrease your own Power, and endanger the just Rights that the People enjoy under the Royal and Proprietary Charters, by making it necessary for his Majesty and a British Parliament to interpose their Authority to save the Province.---The People have no Way so effectually to secure themselves in the Enjoyment of their Liberty, as strictly adhering to the Constitution established by Charter, making that the Foundation and Standard of their Proceedings, and discountenancing every Deviation from it.

The second and third Reasons given by me, and your Answers to them being deduced from the Law for raising County Rates and Levies, I shall consider them together.

I do not see why the Proprietary Estate in each County is not benefited in common with other Estates, and by the same Means. The Proviso therefore relating to their Estates, was not inserted because he had no Benefit by the Money raised, but was properly a Condition, upon which his Governor consented to vest the whole Power of chusing the Tax Officers in the People, and is declarative of the Rights of his Station, of which the People in general might be ignorant.

I think with you, that the Proprietary Tax would not be more than an Hundredth Part of the Whole, but cannot therefore admit, that if he is taxed, he should be excluded from any Voice in the Choice of those impowered to tax him, or that the Votes of his Officers, in their own Right, can make the Assessors his Representatives; nor can I easily conceive, that a Negative upon a Choice is Half the Choice, or indeed any Part of it; but as what you say upon this Head has very little argumentative Force, I shall not dwell upon it, but say something as to the Law itself.

From the Tenor of the Act it appears to me to be intended, not only for laying and raising Taxes to defray the necessary Charges in every County, but to settle the Mode of raising Money on all Occasions; it directs the Manner of chusing Commissioners, Assessors, Collectors and Treasurers, gives them particular Powers, and regulates the Conduct of those entrusted with the laying and receiving Taxes.---It is a positive and perpetual Law, and by a special Proviso expresly declares the Proprietary Estate not liable to Taxes.---You yourselves apply it to a Provincial Purpose by the Bill under Consideration, and the apparent Reason why it was never applied to that Purpose before is, that no Provincial Tax has ever been laid since the Enacting of that Law.

You are certainly empower'd by some temporary Laws to dispose of particular Monies raised by those Laws, when they come into the publick Offices, and I do not know that this Power has been disputed; the Legislature that gave those Laws a Being, had a Right to pass them in that Shape, and a future Legislature may do the same if they think fit; but I do not conceive that you have from those Laws

*** Being obliged to publish these Proceedings between the Governor and Assembly, we are under a Necessity of postponing the News, and some Advertisements, till our next, which we intreat our Readers to excuse.

Leave a Right to dispose of all Money that shall be raised, that being no Part of the Charter, but must depend upon the Legislature that raises it, who may reserve the Disposition to themselves, give it to you, or any body else they think fit.

And here I cannot help taking Notice of an Expression in your Message, That you have allowed me a Share in the Disposition of the Fifty Thousand Pounds---Is it from you, Gentlemen, that I derive the Right of governing this Province, or from your Allowance that I have a Voice in the Legislature? Are you the sovereign Disposers of Power? Have you a Right to give and take away at Pleasure? If not, whence that lofty Claim of allowing your Governor a Share in the Disposition of publick Money? Is not the whole Property of the People subject to the Power of the Legislature; and have I not a Voice in that Legislature, not derived from, or dependant upon, you, and how came you therefore by a Right to allow me a Share in the Disposition of Money, which cannot be raised without my Consent? Such Language may possibly be agreeable to your Notions of your own superlative Powers, but is not justified by the Constitution established by Charter, or any Rights properly belonging to an Assembly; and your claiming such a Power, shews the Extensiveness of your Plan, which is no less in that Respect, than to render yourselves independant, and assume a Superiority over your Proprietaries and Governors; a Plan you would not fail to carry into Execution, were your Power equal to your Inclinations.

The Proprietaries do not shrink, as you call it, at the Payment of a small Sum of Money, nor is that the Motive for insisting on their Right, they having by me offered much more than their Proportion of this Tax can possibly amount to; but to preserve the Rights of their Station, which if they give up whenever they are demanded, as Claims will never be wanting, they will very soon be stripped of every Thing they have a Right to enjoy, both Power and Property.

Your Answer to my fourth Reason, admits, that taxing the Estates of Proprietaries is contrary to the Usage and Practice in this and other Governments, by saying, that Custom and Usage, against Reason and Justice, ought to have but little Weight.---But I do not admit that Reason and Justice are on your Side of the Question; on the contrary, I think I have shewn that they are with me, and look upon the Usage and Custom as a strong Evidence, that the Legislatures of this and other Proprietary Governments were of my Opinion; and I am very much concerned, Gentlemen, that you should chuse this Time of imminent Danger, when your Country is invaded, to introduce a new and extraordinary Claim, to the Prejudice of Persons that are absent; when you know, that however right you may think it, I have it not in my Power to consent to it, consistent with Duty and Honour.

As to myself, I think it necessary to say, that for the Dispatch of the publick Business at this critical Conjuncture, when every Heart should be concerned for the publick Service, I studiously avoided every Thing that could renew the Disputes that subsisted between us, and earnestly recommended the same Temper of Mind to you, and cannot therefore but be exceedingly surprized in Return to be thus injuriously treated, and represented as the hateful Instrument of reducing a free People to the abject State of Vassalage. What Grounds have you, Gentlemen, for this heavy Charge? What Laws of Imposition abhorrent to common Justice and common Reason, have I attempted to force down your Throats? Have I proposed any Thing to you, during the Course of my short Administration, but to grant Supplies to the Crown adequate to the Exigency of the Times; to assist the King's Forces sent for our Protection; and to put the Province into a Posture of Defence, by establishing a Militia, which is putting the Sword into the Hands of the People for their own Security? And where can it be trusted with more Safety to themselves? Are these Impositions, or are they abhorrent to common Justice and Reason? I have, it is true, refused to give my Assent to some Bills proposed by you, because they were contrary to the King's Instructions; and amended others, to make them agreeable to the Charter, and consistent with the Safety of the People, by lodging the Disposition of the publick Money in the Hands of the Legislature; and for this, which is no more than a due Obedience to the lawful Commands of the Crown, and the free Exercise of my Reason and Judgment in Matters of Legislation, am I branded with Infamy and Reproach, and set up as the Object of a People's Resentment.

I am not, Gentlemen, conscious to myself of having done, or intended to do, any the least Injury to the People committed to my Charge; and the Man that has been oppressed or injured by me, let him stand forth and complain. Who is it in your Province that does not enjoy the Freedom of his own religious Worship? Whose Liberty have I taken away? Or whose Property have I invaded? Surely, if I have taken Advantage of the People's Distress, and of your Regard for your Country, to force down your Throats Laws of Imposition, abhorrent to Justice and Reason; if I have done or attempted any Thing to deprive the People of their Liberties, and reduce them to the abject State of Vassalage, you will be able to point out some Instances of these Things; and I call upon you to do it, if you can, and make good your Charge. It is not to the People that I am hateful, Gentlemen, but to yourselves; and that for no other Reason, but doing the Duty of my Station, exercising my own Judgment, as a Branch of the Legislature, with Freedom and Independency, and keeping you, as far as it was in my Power, to the Duty of yours.

Had you really any Tenderness for your bleeding Country, would you have acted the Part you have done? Would you have looked tamely on, and see the French seat themselves within your Borders? Would you have suffered them to encrease their Numbers, and fortify themselves in a Place from whence, in few Days, they may march an Army among the Inhabitants? Would you have been deaf to all the affectionate Warnings and Calls of his Majesty, the faithful Guardian of his People's Safety? And would you have refused the proper, necessary and timely Assistance to an Army, sent to protect these Colonies? Or would you now, when that Army is defeated, waste your Time in disputing about new and extraordinary Claims of your own raising, when every Head and Hand should be employed for the publick Safety?

However, Gentlemen, to conclude, let me intreat you to lay aside all Heat and Animosity, to consider the naked and defenceless State of the Inhabitants, with a Temper of Mind becoming the important Occasion, to look upon the French, and their Indians, as your only Enemies, and the Persons that intend to inslave you; and be assured, that your Proprietaries, or Governor, have no Designs to the Prejudice of the People of Pennsylvania, but will continue to protect them in the Enjoyment of all their just Rights and Privileges.

August 13. 1755. *ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.*

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it please the GOVERNOR,

WE have read and considered the Governor's long Message of this Day, and purpose to return a full, and, we hope, a satisfactory Answer; but that the Publick Business, of the greatest Importance, may not be any longer delayed by these Disputes, we take Leave to acquaint the Governor, That the Bill we have sent up to him is a Money Bill, *granting Fifty Thousand Pounds to the King's Use, and we see no Reason to alter it; therefore we adhere to our Bill, and desire the Governor will be pleased to give us his final Answer, whether he will or will not pass it as it now stands.*

Signed by Order of the House,

August 13, 1755. *P. M.* ISAAC NORRIS, *Speaker.*

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY, healthy Negroe girl, about eight years old, this country born. Enquire of George Dorland, on Doctor Zachary's plantation in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia. ⊕

NOtice is hereby given, that on Monday the 25th day of this inst. August, about three o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold, by publick vendue, by Alexander Parker, two lots of ground, in Germantown, together or separate, viz. One of them situated on the north east side of the main street (and with a good front thereon) between the messuage and lot of George Pichus, on the westerly side thereof, and the messuage and lot of ------- Woolery, on the easterly side thereof, containing about 54 perches and three quarters, whereon is a stone messuage. The other lot, situated on the south-east side of Cross-street, leading to Bristol township, and near the first mentioned lot, containing about 43 perches, whereon is erected a good stone messuage. (The same being late the property of Robert Jewell, deceased.) A good Title will be made to the purchaser, in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances and ground rent, save a small proprietary quitrent, by the said Alexander Parker. The sale to be held on the premises, and the title and particular descriptions may be seen in the mean time in the hands of Daniel Rundle, in Philadelphia aforesaid.

N. B. The purchaser to pay one half the purchase money on making him deeds, for the remainder he may have one year's credit, paying interest, and giving security.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale by publick vendue, about 3 a clock, on the 29th day of this instant August, at the premises, near to John Roberts's mill, a stone messuage and plantation, situated in Merion township, containing 209 acres and a half, be the same more or less, within the respective boundaries, as the same were convey'd to Michael Wills by Joseph Tucker, by indenture of lease and release, &c. now or late the estate of Hugh Jones; taken in execution at the suit of Joseph Tucker, by SAMUEL MORRIS, sheriff.

To be sold, by

THOMAS MAULE,

At the sign of the Cross-cut-Saw, near the English Church, in Second street, Philadelphia.

IRON dripping-pans, steel, vizes, anvils, brass and iron wire, frying pans, English iron pots, brass locks for desks, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 20d. nails, 2, 3 4, 5, 6, and 8d. sprigs, sundry sorts of sadlery, white tinned tacks, brass chaise nails, 2, 3, and 4d. trunk nails, 2, 3, and 4d. clout nails, 2, 3, 4, and 6d. round headed nails, 3, 4, and 6d. scupper nails, chest locks, handles and hinges, H and HL hinges, and dovetail ditto, rule-joint hinges, and screws, brass desk and prospect hinges, strap and T hinges, brass handles and scutcheons, brass and iron cloak pins, brass ink-pots, and fountain pens, brass and iron compasses, iron squares, coffin handles and screws, silver'd and lacker'd furniture for coffins, brass kettles, tea-kettles, chafing dishes, warming pans, English quart bottles, and corks, drawing knives, table knives and forks, pistol capp'd and cutteau knives, seal heft penknives, and Barlow's ditto, butchers knives, common and fine scissars and shears, razors and lancets horse fleams, chissels and gouges, broad-axes, adzes, hammers, plain irons, augers, gimblets, tap and bung borers, center and wimble bits, chissels, gouges, hooks and long bits for turners, sundry sorts of files, rasps, sash lines and pullies, chalk lines, plate bolts, and round ditto, fire shovels and tongs, bellows, chimney hooks, candlesticks, polished, plain and japanned snuffers, knitting needles, key rings, watch chains, and strings, shoemakers hammers, knives and awl-blades, pincers, nippers, tacks and punches, marking irons, fishing hooks lines, setts of letters to stamp with, mens and womens thimbles, needles and pins spectacles, thumb latches, and brass knob'd ditto, brass knob'd locks, stock and draw locks, and gun locks, padlocks, saw-mill saws, whip and cross-cut saws, hand pannel, tenant, sash, dovetail and compass saws, saw plates for frames, saw-sets, English glue, clock-case frezes, hinges and locks, coffee mills, box and flat irons, curry combs and horse brushes two foot rules, snuff and tobacco boxes, brimstone, allom, copperas, madder logwood, fustick, and redwood, sweet oil, linseed oil, yellow oaker, red lead, prussian blue, verdigrease, white lead, spanish white, spanish brown, chalk, broadcloths, shaloon, tammy, camblet, scarlet, flowered, white and striped flannels, a large assortment of buttons and mohair, thread and silk, silk and hair, cambrick and lawn, holland and linen, check linen, writing paper, spelling-books, royal primmers improved, testaments, nutmegs, cinamon, mace, cloves, indigo, fish skins, and pumice-stones. † 10s. Tbc. 8 W.

RUN away on the 10th instant, from Thomas Ogle, of Ogle-Town, in New-Castle county, one Thomas Francis, a freeman; he is of low stature, has sore legs, and black hair: Had on a brown coat and jacket. Went away with him a servant man, named David Ecklin, an Irishman, of a pale complexion, and has much of the brogue on his tongue: Had on a striped linsey woolsey jacket, and an old hat. They took with them a large bay horse, that has the pole-evil, and a lump on his side. It is supposed they stole a suit of brown broadcloth clothes. Whoever takes up and secures said Men, shall have Three Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by THOMAS OGLE, JOHN SCOTT, or DANIEL WORMS. §

ALL persons that have any demands against, or are indebted to, John Pyne, are desired to bring in their accounts, or make payment before the 25th of this inst. August, as a final settlement and dividend will then be made by the trustees, ALEXANDER HUSTON, REBA and WIKOFF, and WILLIAM GRANT. ¶

LOST out of the cabbin of the subscriber, on the sixth of June last, a middle siz'd silver watch, maker's name John Watts, Canterbury. Whoever takes up said watch, and brings it to John Wood, watch-maker, in Front-street, shall receive Twenty Shillings reward, paid by the subscriber.

¶ JOHN BALL.

N. B. If offered for sale, it is desired to be stopt.

Easton, August 4. 1755.

WHEREAS George Atchinson, of Easton, in the county of Northampton, hath absconded himself from the usual place of his abode, not having paid his just debts, and his goods and effects having been attached at the suit of Joseph Grove, These are therefore to desire all persons who have any just demands against the said George Atchinson, to appear, with their accounts proved, at the house of Peter Ketlin, at the sign of the Indian King, in Easton aforesaid, on Monday, the 25th of August instant, at which time and place attendance will be given for that purpose.

¶ WILLIAM PARSONS.

RUN away from his bail, on the fourth of this instant, one Edward Rubie, who took a horse, saddle and bridle with him which were not his own; the horse is black, with a star in his forehead, branded with A C on the near shoulder, some white on one of his hind feet, and about 13 hands and half high; the saddle has red broadcloth housings, bound with yellow orris, red seat, quilted, forty brass nails behind, and thirty before. Said Rubie had on when he went away, a light colour'd fly coat, a red jacket, tied before with worsted firetting, a white demity jacket, with 3 buttons on each sleeve; he had a recommendation signed by the neighbours, and by Elisha Basset, Esq; and had a pass in his pocket signed by Levi Pawling, and Charles Clinton; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, wears a cap, pock mark'd, professes to be a schoolmaster, and writes a very fair hand; he has several check shirts and trowsers, plays well on the flute, and had one in his pocket when he went away. Whoever takes up the said run-away, and secures him in any goal, shall receive Five Pistoles reward, and reasonable charges, paid by GABRIEL COPNER, and JOHN RICHMAN, in Salem county, ‡

N. B. The Horse paces fast.

Just published, A General MAP of the

MIDDLE BRITISH COLONIES,

In AMERICA:

Viz. Virginia, Mariland, Delaware, Pensilvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, and Rhode-Island, the Country of the Confederate Indians, &c.

By *LEWIS EVANS.*

N. B. This Map includes all the Country depending on the *English* and *French* Passages to *Ohio, Niagara, Oswego,* and *Crown-Point.*

With the colour'd ones will be given a pamphlet of four large sheets and a half, containing An Analysis of the Map; and description of the Face of the Country, the Boundaries of the Confederate Indians, and the maritime and inland navigation of the several Rivers and Lakes contained therein.

The price of the plain maps, on printing paper, is One Piece of Eight. And of the colour'd ones, on superfine writing paper, and pamphlet, Two Pieces of Eight.

To be sold in Philadelphia *by the* AUTHOR *in* Arch-street; *In* New-York *at the Printing-Office in* Beaver-street; *At* New-Haven *by Mr.* JAMES PARKER; *And in* Cohanzy *by Mr.* EBENEZER MILLER, junior.

STray'd on the 29th of April last, from the plantation of James Lindsay, of Ashton township, Chester county, the following creatures, viz. One little black mare, with a short bob tail, her mane hangs on the near side, and goes a small travel: The other, a sorrel colt, a year old, not cut, has a large blaze in his face, a natural pacer. Whoever takes up and secures the said creatures, so as the owner may have them again, shall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JAMES LINDSAY. §

To be sold by

SAMUEL WHARTON,

At his store in Water-street, adjoining to Carpenter's wharff,

BEST starch, in cags, made by William Johnston, of New-Castle county, being of the same make as that which George Spafford, deceased, formerly sold: Also bar and pig iron. European and West-India goods. Tbc. 6 W.

For *CAPE-FEAR,* in *North-Calina,*

The Snow

BATCHELOR,

HENRY GILL

Master,

Lying at Mr. *Charles Edgar*'s Wharff; will sail in about 16 days. For freight or passage, apply to said master on board, or at Mr. John Frazer's, on Society Hill.

For *CORK,*

The Ship

ATTWOODS,

WILLIAM GREENWAY

Commander,

Lying at Attwood's Wharff, having good accommodations for passengers, and great part of her cargoe provided, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, apply to Attwood Shute, or said Commander.

To be SOLD,

A PLANTATION, situated in the township of Calconhook, Chester county, about two miles from Darby, containing 43 acres; three acres whereof is good meadow, 18 acres of upland clear'd; the rest well timber'd, with a pretty good orchard, and a good log-house; the land well fenced. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may apply to CHARLES JUSTICE, living in Kingsess. §

TO be sold, by publick vendue, at the London Coffee-house, on Saturday next, at 6 a clock in the evening, a house and lot in Front-street, between Market-street and Arch-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Thomas Ruche, containing in breadth 14 feet, and in depth 78 feet, with the privilege of a four feet two inch alley; and also a certain small strip of ground of one foot eight inches in breadth, and 78 in depth.

ABSENTED himself from His Majesty's Service, on the tenth instant, James Kerly, born in Limrick, in Ireland, about 28 years of age, by trade a weaver, about 5 feet 5 inches high, of a brown complexion, pock mark'd, very talkative, and much given to liquor: He has been an old soldier at Cape-Breton. Whoever takes up said James Kerly, and brings him to the Indian King, in Philadelphia, shall have a Guinea reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ADOLPH BENZEL, *Recruiting-Captain.*

RUN away from Nathaniel Fitzrandolph, of Princetown, in New-Jersey, on the 30th day of July last, a Dutch servant man, named Christian Luterman, about 6 feet high, thin visage, cut mouth'd, of a sandy complexion, large grey eyes, sandy beard, thick bushy sandy hair: Had on, an old felt hat, pale blue drugget waistcoat, made whole in the skirts, homespun shirt and trowsers, pale-blue yarn stockings, neats leather shoes, which have been soal'd: He has a large scar a-cross one of his legs, occasioned by the cut of an axe. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by NATHANIEL FITZRANDOLPH.

Carlisle, July 14, and 21, 1755.

THESE days were committed to the goal of this county, on suspicion of being run away servants, the two following men, viz. John Saunders, an Englishman, of a pale complexion, round face, and very much pitted with the small-pox, black hair, about 5 feet 3 inches high, and about 35 years of age: His cloathing are, a felt hat, a woollen and linen jackets; it is supposed he came from Virginia, and has changed his name, for he gives no account of himself. The other nam'd Arthur M'Closkey, an Irishman, about 5 feet 5 inches high, of a black complexion, black hair, thin faced: His cloathing are, a white coat, homespun cloth, with flat metal buttons; it is supposed he came from Chester county. This is to desire any person that has any demands against the aboveside men, to come and pay their fees, otherwise they will be sold for the same, in six weeks after the above dates, by THOMAS LOCKERT, *goaler,* §

RUN away, from William Buckley, and Company, of Bristol, in Bucks county, on the 10th inst. at night, an English servant man, named Henry Smith; he is a short naturally well-set fellow, but now low in flesh, and pale-fac'd, is round visaged, and has a full black eye: Had on, a brown freeze pea jacket, with metal buttons, and lined with blue, the lining behind longer than the outside, new oxenbrigs shirt and trowsers (the trowsers much colour'd with red paint) an ordinary black wig, old felt hat, old shoes, but no stockings; his ancles rubb'd, with having been in irons, and but lately taken out of Newtown goal. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any goal, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, in Bristol, or William M'Ilwaine, in Philadelphia. WILLIAM BUCKLEY.

N. B. All recruiting captains are begg'd not to inlist him, and all masters of ships are forbid to carry him off.

SCHEME

Of a LOTTERY for raiſing 2000 Pieces of Eight for erecting a BATTERY at the town of New-Caſtle, and purchaſing ſome GUNS for the ſame.

THE defenceleſs ſtate of the town of New-Caſtle, particularly at this juncture, when a war between Great-Britain and France ſeems almoſt inevitable, renders it exceedingly dangerous for the country around, as well as the Inhabitants thereof: And as the inhabitants from the fewneſs of their number, are unable to erect any fortification by ſubſcription, that may be of ſervice in time of danger, 'tis hoped an undertaking that may, with the divine aſſiſtance, not only be the preſervation of our lives and fortunes, but, in a great meaſure, of the laſt importance even to Philadelphia itſelf, by warding off the impending evil, or keeping an enemy at play till notice can be given thereof, will meet with encouragement from all lovers of their country and liberties.

Number of prizes.		Value in Pieces of Eight.		Total Value.
2	of	500	are	1000
6	of	250	are	1500
12	of	125	are	1500
18	of	100	are	1800
40	of	50	are	2000
86	of	25	are	2150
664	of	5	are	3320
1	First drawn,	- - -		25
1	Laſt drawn,	- - -		25
830	Prizes,			
2500	Blanks,			
3330	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, are			13320

So ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, the prizes will be publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette, and the money paid to the poſſeſſors of the 166 large prizes, Twenty per Cent being firſt deducted, and the 664 ſmall prizes to be paid without any deduction, which makes the deduction on the whole leſs than Fifteen per Cent.

The drawing to begin on the 17th day of September next, or ſooner, if ſooner full.

The perſons following are appointed managers of this lottery, viz. Benjamin Chew, John Roſs, William Patterſon, David Witherſpoon, Jacob Vanbebber, and David Buſh, Eſquires; and William Armſtrong, John Vandike, Alexander Porter, Richard M'William, John Vangezell, William Bedford, George Monro, Zachariah Van Leuvenigh, and Nathaniel Silſbee, Gentlemen; who are to give bond and be on oath for the faithful performance of their truſt.

Tickets are to be ſold by the ſaid managers, at their reſpective dwellings.

JOHN REILY, SCRIVENER, hereby gives Notice, That any Gentlemen deſirous to buy or ſell Eſtates, Houſes, Lands, Yearly-rent Charges, Annuities, &c. or to borrow or lend Money on good Security, may be aſſiſted therein by applying to him at his Office, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreet, where their Buſineſs (as uſual) will be tranſacted with the greateſt Care, Diſpatch and Secrecy. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him in placing out their Money at Intereſt, may be aſſured that he will procure them undoubted Security, by Mortgage or otherwiſe.

Said Reily, upon Application, will, with Accuracy, peruſe and examine Titles to Lands, &c. and inform the Poſſeſſors or Owners of the Deeds relating to ſuch Lands, of any Defect in their Titles, alſo what will be needful to ſupply or remedy ſuch Defects.

JOHN REILY.

At ſaid Office is tranſacted, as above, the Notarial Buſineſs, in all its Branches, by Mr. JAMES HUMPHREYS, Notary Publick.

N. B. Said REILY has a large Quantity of French Indico, and Half Cheſts of neat and genuine Florence Oil, in Betty's, to diſpoſeof, very cheap for ready Money.

SARAH BROWN,

At the houſe where Michael Brown formerly liv'd, in Saſſafras-ſtreet, commonly call'd Race-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets,

STILL continues in the buſineſs of SILK-DYING; where any perſon may have all ſorts of ſilks, &c. dyed in any colour, tabbies water'd, worſted ſtuffs dyed or dreſſed, ſilk ſtockings and gloves dyed, leather breeches and ſkins dyed, camblet cloaks dyed and dreſſed, mens clothes dry or wet ſcower'd, ſpots taken out of ſtuffs damaged at ſea, linen yarn dyed blue, &c.

N. B. As ſaid Sarah Brown having a Cullender, and the moſt convenient tools for that buſineſs, required in America, ſhe engages her work to be done as neat as in London.

Juſt imported in the ſhip American, Edward Clague maſter, from Briſtol, and to be ſold by

THOMAS WILLING,

At his Warehouſe, in Front-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet,

A PARCEL of likely ſervant men and boys, labourers, curriers, carvers and weavers, &c. ſheet and bar-lead, ſhot, powder, nails, anvils, vizes, window glaſs, earthen-ware, grind-ſtones, long and ſhort pipes, iron pots, cordage, anchors, canvas, Engliſh beer, and ſundry other goods.

Notice is hereby given, that

BENJAMIN GIBBS,

Who lives at the upper end of Arch-ſtreet, where John Shubart formerly liv'd, and where Joſeph Scull lately kept tavern,

WILL ſell the beſt king's hunting ſaddles, made of extraordinary leather, and good work, for Thirty Shillings plain; hunters for Twenty-eight Shillings; very good cloth ſide ſaddles for Three Pounds Five Shillings; and good ſnaffle bridles for Three Shillings.

To be SOLD,

A Likely Negro man, fit for ſea or country ſervice; enquire of Thomas Mullain, at the Tun, in Water-ſtreet.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Dutch ſervant boy's time, who has about eight years to ſerve. Enquire at the New Printing-Office.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1755.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by publick vendue, about three o' clock, on the eighteenth day of Auguſt, at the houſe of Peter Robeſon, in Frankfort, a large commodious ſtone meſſuage and plantation, ſituated on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Briſtol, about eight miles from Philadelphia, bounded by the ſaid road, and by the lands of James Taherne and John Shallcroſs, containing 325 acres, late the eſtate of John Willmerton, taken in execution by

SAMUEL MORRIS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1755.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Joſhua Croſby, late of this city, deceaſed, on mortgage, bond, &c. are deſired to diſcharge the ſame, to enable his executors to pay off legacies: And thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid by

THOMAS CROSBY.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1755.

RUN away the 21ſt inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Chicheſter, near Marcus-Hook, a native Iriſh ſervant man, named James M'Quaid, ſpeaks broguiſh, talks ſimply, and labours with his elbows as he walks; took with him two cheeſes, and two loaves of bread, a coarſe hat, almoſt new, two ſhirts, one coarſe, the other finer, and plaited at the ſetting on of the ſleeves, a new broadcloth jacket, of a dark claret Colour, two pair of trowſers, one coarſe, the other finer, wore his hair, which is of a dark colour, with a mixture of grey, but probably may have cut it off, as he took ſeveral caps with him. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

THOMAS PARVIN.

N. B. 'Tis ſuppoſed he has taken with him a double milled drab ſurtout coat, with a velvet collar, but no cape, as it has been ſince miſſing.

CAme to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 13th of June laſt, A bay gelding, about 15 hands high, paces a travel, has neither brand nor ear-mark, with a bell about his neck. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay the charges, and take him away.

ELLIS LEWIS.

To be SOLD,

THree horſes and a mare, that have drawn together in a team for ſome time paſt, are about 7 years old, and can be recommended for very good of their kind; they may be viewed, and the terms of ſale known at Daniel Cooper's, at the Ferry, oppoſite this city.

Lately imported, and to be ſold, on the loweſt terms, by

GEORGE BRYAN,

Who (the partnerſhip of Wallace and Bryan being diſſolved) is removed to the houſe in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, where Mr. Conyngham lately dwelt, over againſt Mr. Griffits's buildings, in the bank.

A Variety of checks of different breadths, Iriſh linens, yard and 7-8ths wide, garlix, 7-8ths, 3 qr. and ell wide, tandems, dowlas, long lawns, gulix hollands, princes linen, ozenbrigs, cambricks in pieces and patches, lawn ditto, alſo flower'd, taffeties, perſians, muſlins, fuſtians, Turkey quilts, cotton hollands, bed bunts, ſilk handkerchiefs, calicoes and chints, ſilk and cotton laces, ſilk and cotton caps, ribbons, fans, threads, white and colour'd, tapes white and ſtriped, worſted quality, ſhaloons, ſail cloth, black and white edging, ſhirt buttons, pocket-books, bobbin, watch-ſtrings, watch chryſtals, beads, cruels, ſnuff-boxes, piſtol cap knives, cuttoe, and butchers knives, hunters and table knives and forks, penknives, razors, ſhears, ſciſſars, ſleeve-buttons, men and womens thimbles, ſtay-hooks, needles, tea tongs, braſs and leather ink-pots, fountain pens, with and without knives, cork drawers, jointed yards, cheeſe-taſters, pins, ſhoe tacks, awl-blades, ſpur rowels, chapes and tongues, white metal buttons, ſhoe buckles, &c. A ſmall parcel of Daffy's elixir, Stoughton's drops, lavender water and drops, hartſhorn and ſalvolatile drops, beautifying water, and tooth-powder; alſo weeding-hoes, earthen-ware, and clover-ſeed.

Mortgages, Wills, Bonds, and other Deeds and Inſtruments of Writing, drawn by

PAUL ISAAC VOTO,

At his Office, the Corner of Black-horſe Alley, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Lancaſter, July 7, 1755.

THis day was committed to the goal of this county, on ſuſpicion of being runaway ſervants, the two following men, viz. Richard Baggs, An Iriſh man, about 34 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, and ſlender made, his cloathing very ordinary. The other named William Head, an Iriſhman, about 5 feet 5 inches high, of a fair complexion, and well made; their hair is cut off, Baggs wears a cap, and Head a brown wig, and has a lock of hair left before, which turns back over the wig; they have both ſailors trowſers and jackets on, and came from towards Maryland. This is to deſire any perſon that has any demands againſt the above-ſaid men, to come and pay their fees, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the ſame in ſix weeks after the above date, by

JOHN CLARK, *Goaler.*

SAMUEL POWELL,

Braſs-Founder, at the Three Braſs Cocks, in Second-ſtreet, near Saſſafras (or Race) ſtreet,

MAKES and mends all ſorts of braſs cocks, wholeſale or retail, mill braſſes, braſs ſuckers and chambers for pumps, &c. He has likewiſe to ſell, a convenient three ſtory houſe, well finiſhed, oppoſite the Reform'd Church, in Saſſafras-ſtreet, now in the tenure of Iſaac Roberts. Alſo a three ſtory houſe in ſaid ſtreet, with a two ſtory kitchen, and good work ſhop and cellar under it, convenient for a cooper, being the houſe where William Nixon lately liv'd. And a two ſtory brick tenement, with a good waſh houſe and work ſhop, pleaſantly ſituated in Bread-ſtreet, commonly called Moravian Alley. There is to be ſold at ſaid place corks by the bag or groſs, fine braſs wire ſieves, Whitechapel needles, and Weſton's ſnuff by the bottle or dozen.

N. B. There are at ſaid Powell's ſeveral fans, which Peter Knolton had to new mount (when here) the owners are deſired to come and pay charges, and take them away; and if not taken away in two months, they will be ſold to pay the expence. ¶ 5s. Tbc.

Philadelphia, June 26, 1755.

SAMUEL GRISLEY,

In High-ſtreet, commonly call'd Market-ſtreet, a little below the Jerſey-market, a green lamp before the door,

CONTINUES to ſell choice old Madeira wine by the quarter caſk, gallon and quart, old Jamaica ſpirit, French brandy, and Liſbon wine, by the gallon and quart, white wine, canary or ſack, and claret, by the bottle. Where gentlemen, maſters of veſſels, &c. may have it bottled off for ſea; alſo for country taverns, and funerals, any quantity of each above a pint. 5s. Tbc.

To be ſold by

ZACHARIAS NIEMAN,

At his ſtore on Society-hill,

A Choice parcel of Fyall wine, neat as imported, and may be taſted any time from 6 o'clock in the morning till twelve, and from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till ſeven.

The ſaid Zacharias Nieman has a commodious wharff and yard, and will wharff for merchants and others all ſorts of lumber, on moderate terms, and thoſe that favour him with their commands, may depend on their buſineſs being executed with the utmoſt diligence; and ſaid Nieman has to diſpoſe of all ſorts of lumber at reaſonable rates.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Negroe wench, about 19 years of age, fit for town or country buſineſs. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office, in Market ſtreet, Philadelphia. T. b. c. t. f.

ALL perſons indebted, by bond or otherwiſe, to the eſtate of Capt. Lawrence Anderſon, of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled, by WILLIAM STURGEON, *and his* WIFE, *executrix.*

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, and in the Samſon, Captain May, from Briſtol, and to be ſold cheap for caſh, or ſhort credit, by

RHEA and WISTOFF,

At their ſtore, where Mrs. Roberts kept a coffee-houſe, the fifth door from Black-horſe-alley, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,

A VARIETY of blue, purple, dark ground, and three colour'd calicoes and chints, ſtriped and croſs-bar tobines, hairbines, bombazeens, mourning crapes, ſilk breeches patterns, white ſarſnet, 6-qr. and yard-wide muſlins, nankeens, bandanoes, Italian crape and tiffany, Execy, G B wool cards, horſewhips, broadcloths, fine ſcarlet ſerges, foreſt-cloths, black, blue, green and cloth colour'd ratinets, ditto ſhaloons, black, blue and cloth colour'd calimancoes, white, blue, pink and cloth colour'd tammies, pink, blue and cloth colour'd durants, croſs-bar worſted ſtuffs, fine yard-wide ſilk hungarians, broad and narrow camblets, fine boil'd ditto, ſilk ditto, black, blue and ſcarlet everlaſtings, plain and ſtriped camblettees, ruſſels, damaſk, florettas, ſtarrets, fine harrateens, fine purple cottons, three colour'd ditto, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace, cloves, pepper, ſilk and hair death head buttons, black horn waiſt-coat ditto, womens ſcarlet and cloth colour'd cloaks, cloth colour'd hair ſhag, mens and womens black and colour'd ſhammy gloves, ditto white, colour'd and black glaz'd gloves and mittens, ditto dy'd ſhammy, white and cloth colour'd ſattins, luteſtring, ditto alamode, 7-8ths and yard-wide Iriſh linens, 7-8ths, and yard-wide tandems, 7-8ths garlix, Hamburgh long lawns, holland ditto, fine gulix holland, piſtol lawns, cambricks in pieces and patches, plain lawns in ditto ſpotted and flower'd lawns, muſlins, napkening and clouting diaper, Ruſſia ditto, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, diaper and damaſk table-cloths, luteſtring and roſeat kandkerchiefs, lungee, ſecterſoy and culgee ditto, womens thread and cotton ſtockings, ozenbrigs, dowlas and princes linens, kerſeys, rugs and blankets, ſilk poplins, light and cloth colour'd baladine ſewing ſilk, ſuperfine embroidering ditto in ſhades, cloth, crimſon, pink, blue, yellow and black taffeties, broad and narrow perſians, 3-qr, and 7-8ths checks and ſtripes, yd. wd. yd. and 3 8ths, and 6 qr. linen and cotton checks, bed-bunts, bolſter tickings, Scotch handkerchiefs, gartering, quality and firrets, ſtay cord, galoon and braid, paduaſoy and figur'd ribbons, narrow bordered ditto, flat and round ſilk laces, cotton ditto, pins, writing paper, Scotch and colour'd threads, plain fuſtians, white and dy'd jeans cotton counterpanes, brown and white buckrams, cap lace and edging, fine ſilver plated ſhoe and knee buckles, moulded ſteel ditto, ſquare ſteel and metal ditto, ſnuff boxes, bone and buck horn knives and forks, cuttoes, ſealed and common penknives, enamel'd handle ditto, braſs ſloat ditto, braſs and bone ink-pots, thimbles, ſtay hooks, braſs ſleeve buttons, ſilver-ſet ſtone do. ivory and horn combs, metal buttons, ſmall ſciſſars, taylors ſhears, braſs cocks, locks, hinges, drawing knives, handſaws, hammers, gimblets, raſps, files, chiſſels, adzes, broad axes, coopers vizes, frying pans, horſe whips, double flint glaſe ware, FF gun powder, pewter, crown glaſs, felt hats, drab colour'd Manchester velvet ſhapes, worſted caps, red and green worſted pluſhes, mens and womens worſted ſtockings, womens worſted ſhoes, Engliſh ſteel in half faggots, ſtraining and diaper webb, ſmoothing irons, proſpect and ſplinter-locks, trading fence pan and half bridle gun-locks, 6 inch braſs knob locks, 6 and 7 inch caſe braſs ditto, ſtock ditto, common, ſecret and Bridgewater padlocks, cloſet and cheſt ditto, ſhoemakers awl-blades and pinchers, plaiſtering trowels, folding gauging rods, Gunter's ſcales, two feet rules, Rhode-Iſland, ſhort cannon, Dutch and double chain bitts, mens and womens iron and braſs ſtirrups, perch hooks, a variety of braſs handles and eſcutcheons, tuft nails, box irons, wire ſnaffles, colt and rippon ditto, common and fine poliſh'd ſpring ſnuffers, ſquare ſtaples, braſs and white garniſhing nails, race ſetts, ſetts of hearted deſk locks, knitting pins, an aſſortment of fine ſnuff boxes, pearl ear-rings, chaſing diſhes, battins, 6 to 14 ounce tacks, clout and trunk nails, long handle frying pans, 4, 10, 20, and 24d. nails, fine Dutch painted tea-tables, metal buttons, ſilver waſh'd and plated ditto, Scotch butcher knives, cloak pins, yellow boſſes, globe and ſilver'd nails, ſpring bolts, round ivory handled knives and forks, braſs patent candleſticks, ſewing and darning needles, ſhoemakers ſize ſticks, nail nippers, ink-powder, ſhirt buttons, ſealing wax, japan'd waiters, cotton hollands, thickſet fuſtians, figur'd and German ſtriped ditto for womens petticoats, four threaded black, blue, ſcarlet and cloth colour'd knit breeches patterns; a variety of broad and narrow plain and ſtriped ſattin ribbons, ſhort pipes in ſmall boxes, red lead, white lead, letherage, magnes, long and ſhort ſcythes, trading guns, muſkets, with bayonets, Cheſhire and Glouceſter cheeſe, choice Madeira wine by the pipe, &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

Juſt imported from London, in the Carolina, Captain Meſnard, and to be ſold by

JOHN and JOSEPH SWIFT,

At their ſtore up Samuel Griſley's alley, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

CAmbricks and lawns in pieces and patches, black and colour'd India taffeties, black Engliſh ditto, black India perſians, blue, white, bluſh and pink colour'd perſians, black and cloth colour'd paduaſoy, ſuperfine black ſattin, a large aſſortment of calicoes, chints, printed cottons, and printed linens, long lawns, demy yd. wd. garlix, tandems, 3 qr. 7-8ths, and yd. wd. Iriſh linen, ozenbrigs, white and brown Ruſſia ſheeting, piſtol lawns, dowlas, 7-eights garlix, flowered and bordered bandanoes, lungee and new ſilk romals, colour'd ginghams, white and brown buckrams, Ruſſia ſail duck, huggaback, clouting diaper, mens, womens and youths cotton and thread hoſe, womens thread gloves, mens and youths black worſted hoſe, ditto grey, black patterns for breeches, ſtriped cotton hollands, mens fine grain lamb gloves, inſide waſh ditto, womens beſt glazed kid gloves and mitts, womens and girls white and colour'd glazed lamb mitts and gloves, mens and womens dy'd ſhammy gloves, an aſſortment of ſadlery, an aſſortment of double flint glaſs ware, light, crow, and cloth colour'd ſewing ſilk, white three corded ditto, Nuns thread, colour'd threads, white and black edging, tapes and bobbins, pins and needles, great variety of figur'd and other ribbons, ſilk laces, ſilk ferrit, ſtay trimming, ſcarlet and letter'd garteting, ſundry ſorts of worſted quality-binding, 6 qr. and yard-wide muſlin, blue calicoes, fine boiled camblets, double ditto, ſhaloons, durants, calimancoes, plain and ſtriped, flowered and plain white ruſſel, worſted cords, tammies of all colours, black, ſaxon blue, and green half ell-wide calimancoes, broadcloths, blue and green hair ſhag, double and ſingle worſted damaſk, Duke handkerchiefs, ſundry ſorts of necklaces, ſundry ſorts of writing paper, paper caſes, Engliſh carpeting, ſealing wax, felt hats, blue and green water'd harrateens, womens and girls ſhoes, clogs and goloſhes, childrens morocco randed pumps, coffee mills, dice boxes and dice, Holman's ink-powder, Scots handkerchiefs, ſilk caps, cutlary, jews-harps, mens and womens braſs thimbles, Leghorn hats, Iriſh ſheeting, nonſopretties, ſingle refined London loaf ſugar, mourning crapes, ſuperfine hyſon tea, black alamode, ſuperfine ſcarff twiſt, horn combs, fine poliſh'd ſteel ſnuffers, 12-qr. cotton laces, Briſtol ſtone, ſet in ſilver ſleeve buttons, Scots handkerchiefs, G B wool cards, white metal coat and veſt buttons, ſleeve buttons of ſundry ſorts, Pennſylvania long and ſhort ſcythes, frying pans, beſt London ſteel, A C, No. 3 gun-powder, lead and ſhot of all ſizes, Ruſſia lace for muſketoe curtains, curdled Ruſſia linen, new faſhioned horſe hair hats, of ſundry ſorts, Weſton's ſnuff, flowered demity, duroys, 20d nails, new faſhioned ſattin check'd poplins, and 10 qr. roſe blankets.

[*See the Half-ſheet for the other Advertiſements.*]

August 21, 1755. NUMB. 1391.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

PHILADELPHIA.

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it please the GOVERNOR,

HOW disagreeable soever the Task may be, to wade through all the Misrepresentations in the Governor's long Message of the Thirteenth Instant, a Regard to Truth, and to Truths of Importance to the Welfare of our Country, will oblige us to submit to it.

The Governor is pleased to tell us, that "when he "sent down our Bill for raising *Fifty Thousand Pounds*, with Amend-"ments, he expected we should have returned it with the Amend-"ments, and informed him which of them we agreed to, this being "the *common* and *ordinary Method* in such Cases." The Governor allows in this Message, that we have by Charter "the Powers and Pri-"vileges of an Assembly, according to the Rights of the Freeborn "Subjects of *England*, and as is usual in any of the King's Plantations "in *America*:" Now, we take it to be one of those Privileges and Powers of an Assembly, to have their Money Bills granting Supplies to the Crown accepted as they are tendered, if at all accepted, and that without any Proposal of Amendments. We think this is a Privilege claimed and used by the House of Commons, and as far as we know by all the Assemblies in *America*; so that it is far from being the *common* and *ordinary* Method to receive and debate on Amendments proposed by the Governor to such Bills. It is therefore without Foundation, that the Governor supposes we agreed to all the other Amendments, merely because we offered no Reasons against any of them, but that which related to taxing the Proprietary Estate. For even made that Step of Deviation from the *common* and *ordinary* Method, entirely in Consideration that the Occasion for the Supply was *uncommon* and *extraordinary*, hoping thereby to come more speedily to a happy Conclusion in the Business of the Session, and without the least Intention that it should ever be drawn into Precedent.

The Governor still insists, that taxing the Proprietary Estate, though it be to free it from *French* Encroachments, will be an Encumbrance on that Estate. Be it so then, since the Governor will have it so, for our Differences are less about Words than Things; Does this however prove the Validity of the Prohibitory Clause in his Commission? or that it is equitable and just the Proprietary Estate alone should be exempt from a Tax which all the Estates in *Britain* and her Colonies now bear, or must bear, to free that very Estate from Encroachments and Encumbrance?

The Governor is "not fortunate enough, he is pleased to say, "to comprehend the Force of our Reasonings on this Head, that "are drawn from the Fourth Section of the Royal Charter;" which, though it gives Power to the "Proprietaries and their De-"puties and Lieutenants to make Laws, does not alter the Relation "between a Principal and his Deputy, or make the Deputy equal "to or independant of the Principal, *&c.*" We will therefore, for the Governor's Satisfaction, endeavour to express our Sentiments yet plainer, if possible, and enforce them farther. The Royal Charter grants "full, free and absolute Power (not only to the "Proprietary and his Heirs) but to his and their *Deputies* and *Lieu-"tenants*, to enact *any Laws whatsoever*, for *raising Money* for the "*Safety of the Country*, according to their *best Discretion*, with the "Assent of the Freemen," *&c.* But the Governor objects, Notwithstanding this full and free Power granted by the Royal Charter to me as the Proprietaries Deputy, I cannot use my *best Discretion* in this Case, nor enact the proposed Law, because there is in my Commission a Prohibitory Clause or *Saving* which restrains me; and if *I should pass it, such Prohibition notwithstanding, the Law would not be valid.* To this we answered, that no Prohibition of the Proprietaries can lessen or take away from the Lieutenant-Governor any Power he is vested with by the Royal Charter; and, in Support of this, as an Argument, at least to the Governor, produced to him an Opinion of the Proprietary and Governor's former Council, on the Case of a Proviso or Saving in the Lieutenant's Commission, that restrained, in favour of the Proprietary, the Power of making Laws which is granted to the Lieutenant in the Royal Charter. This Opinion (which the Governor allows to be a good one) declares *that* SAVING *to be void in itself*, and that any Laws passed by the Lieutenant shall be *valid*, the Saving notwithstanding. But the Governor would distinguish it away, by alledging "that though the Opinion was good in that Case, it is not applicable to all Cases." If it is applicable to the present Case, it is all that is necessary for our Purpose, which was to shew, that a Proviso in his Commission restricting the Powers granted him by Charter, was void in itself; and that if he passed a Law contrary to the Proviso, the Law would be valid. The "Relation between the Principal and his Deputy" still remains entire; the Deputy is dependant on the Principal, and may be removed by him at Pleasure. But as the Principal cannot give Powers to the Deputy which he has not himself, so neither can he lessen the Powers given to the Deputy by the Charter. If the Proprietary can, by Prohibitory Clauses in his Commission, restrain the Deputy from passing any one Law which otherwise he had Power by the Charter to pass, he may by the same Rule restrain him from passing every Law, and so the Deputy would be no Deputy. That the Charter makes the Proprietary "civilly answerable "for what is done in the Province by their Lieutenants," we conceive to be a Mistake. The Proprietary is, by the Charter, made answerable for any Misdemeanour that he himself shall *commit*, or by any *wilful* Default or Neglect *permit*, against the Laws of Trade and Navigation. But if the Deputy commits a Misdemeanour, which the Proprietary does not *permit*, thro' his own *wilful Default* or *Neglect*, we presume he is not answerable for such Misdemeanour, by the Charter; and less, in Reason, now, than when the Charter was given; as by an Act of Parliament of later Date, every Deputy appointed by the Proprietary, must, before he can act as such, receive the Royal Approbation. The very Nature and Reason of the Thing, moreover, seems to us to show, that a Deputy to do a Thing, should have all the Powers of the Principal necessary for doing that Thing; and every *Lieutenant* or Deputy Governor, is, by the Nature of his Office, and the Reason of his Appointment, to supply or *hold the Place* of a Governor. But the Royal Charter being so express and plain in the Point, leaves us under no Necessity of investigating this Truth by Reason. Should our Constituents, when they chose us to represent them in Assembly, not only instruct us, but *even take Bonds* of us, that we should assent to no Law *for the better and more effectual Recovery of the Proprietary Quitrents*, if such a Law were required of us, or thought necessary by the Governor: Would he think such Prohibitions or Bonds valid? Would he not say they were void in themselves, as forbidding what he thinks a just and reasonable Thing, depriving us of the Right of using our *best Discretion*, and restraining the Powers granted to us by Charter. The Case we conceive to be the same with respect to the Proprietaries Lieutenant (who is their Representative) if he is so restrained as the Governor thinks himself to be. "The Government, and the Exercise of the Go-"vernment, are inseparable" says Chief Justice *Pollexfen*, a famous Lawyer, "and wherever the Government is granted, the Ex-"ercise of that Government is meant and included. If the King "grant to any one the Government of *Jamaica*, or the like," continues he, "sure no one will say, that that is not a Grant of "the Exercise of the Government there!" And we suppose this is as good Law, with regard to the Grant of the Government of *Pennsylvania*.

The Governor is pleased to say, that he cannot help observing, that we formerly used the same Arguments against the *Validity* of Royal Instructions. We have all due Respect and Deference for Royal Instructions; the King has not any where a more dutiful and loyal People; but what does the Governor intend by the VALIDITY of Instructions? Does he mean that they are *Laws* in the Colonies? And if the Royal Instructions were such, does it follow that Proprietary Instructions have the same *Validity?* We apprehend there may be some Difference, but at present it is not necessary to discuss it.

For our doubting in the least the Governor's Power to make the offer'd Grants of Land (free of Purchase Money and Quitrent for Fifteen Years) in the Behalf of the Proprietary, he is pleased to treat us with great Contempt on account of our Ignorance, observing, that "it is something *very extraordinary*, that the Representa-"tive Body of *Pennsylvania* should *know so little* of the Affairs of "the Province, as never to have been informed, that the Gover-"nor grants the Proprietary Lands under a *certain Power of Attor-"ney, regularly proved and recorded, called a Commission of Property*: "That this Power was formerly vested in private Persons, but for "some Years past has been given to the Governors; and being the "Foundation of Property, cannot be unknown to any *the least ac-"quainted* with the Circumstances of the Province. And now, con-"tinues the Governor, to ask a Question or two in my Turn, How "could you think that the Lands in the Province were granted un-"der the Powers of a Commission [meaning his Commission as Lieu-"tenant Governor] which expressly prohibits the Granting of "any?"---Really we should be very ignorant indeed if we thought so; but it happens, may it please the Governor, that we are perfectly well acquainted with all these Matters, and have even now lying before us an authentic Copy of that *certain Power of Attorney, called a Commission of Property*, which we suppose most, who have read the Governor's Message, are persuaded gives him full Powers to make the Grants of Land, which in his Message of the Twenty-eighth past, he proposed "to make to such Persons as shall now en-"gage to go upon an Expedition to remove the *French* from their "Encroachment on the River *Ohio*, without any Purchase Money, "and free of Quitrent for Fifteen Years." Our Copy of this Commission is taken from the Records, and certified to be a true One, under the Hand and Office Seal of the Master of the Rolls. We have examined it thoroughly to find the Powers by which those Grants were to be made, and unfortunately (we are sorry we are obliged to say it to the Governor) *there is no such Thing*; not even a Syllable of the Kind: But on the contrary, after a Power given to the Governor to grant Lands claimed by Virtue of former Purchases, there is this Clause, "And also, "by Warrants to be issued as aforesaid, to grant to any Person or "Persons who shall apply for the same, and to their Heirs and As-"signs for ever, any vacant Lands within the said Province and "Counties, or any of them, *upon, by and under the* SAME TERMS, "*Methods, Rents and Reservations, as have of late been used and prac-"tised in the said Land-Office*, BUT FOR NO LESS PRICE, CONDI-"TION, *Rent or Reservation in any wise.*" That is, for *Fifteen Pounds Ten Shillings per* Hundred Acres, Purchase Money, and *Four Shillings* and *Two pence Sterling* Quitrent. And now will the Governor give us Leave to ask a Question or two in *our* Turn? "How could he think, that Lands might be granted away, with-"out any Purchase Money, and free of Quitrent for Fifteen Years, "under the Powers of a Commission which expressly forbids his "granting any" *under less Price, Condition, Rent or Reservation whatsoever, than has of late been used and practised in the Land Office?* How could he think of referring us to such a Commission for his Power to make those Grants, when he knew it was never there? How could he slight his Reputation so much, as to hazard such an Imposition on the Assembly and whole Province! - one so easily detected! We make no further Remarks on this, lest we should again incur the Censure of treating our Governor in an "unbe-"coming Manner."

"The Proposal, however, the Governor is pleased to say, was "made with a good Intention; and had we raised Money for an "Expedition to the Westward, and for encouraging Settlers, he "should *then* have made an Offer of the Lands by Proclamation, "letting the Adventurers know, that they were to have the Choice "of the Lands, in Preference to all others, with every Thing else "that could reduce the Offer to a Certainty, which there was no "Necessity of doing in a Message to us, barely mentioning the "Thing, and recommending to us to grant an Aid to those that "should become Settlers." It is remarkable how slowly and gradually this generous Offer is squeezed out. We never heard a Word of it during all the Time of General *Braddock*'s Expedition, for which Recruits were raised both in this and the neighbouring Colonies, tho' the Governor brought over with him, and had in his Pocket all the while, that "*certain Power of Attorney, called a Commission of Property*," to which we are referred for his Powers of making the Offer. But as soon as the House had voted to raise *Fifty Thousand Pounds* by a Tax on all the Estates in the Province, real and personal, down comes a Message, containing a Proposal to grant Lands to the Soldiers who should engage in the Expedition; a Proposal *made with a good Intention*, as the Governor says; that is, with an Intention to get the Proprietary Estate exempted from the Tax, by seeming to offer an Equivalent in another Manner; but worded in the most cautious Terms, as became an Offer made without Authority; and so as indeed to offer Nothing that could affect the Proprietary; for the Quitrent to be reserved, not being ascertained, but being left in the Proprietary's Breast, he might, when the Patents were to issue, demand a Quitrent greater than the Worth of the Land. This being observed, and talked of, we had another Message, intimating that the Quitrent to be reserved should be only the common Quitrent of *Four Shillings* and *Two-pence Sterling, per* 100 Acres. But still the Land was no otherwise described than as *West of the Allegheny Mountains*; leaving the Proprietary at Liberty, after the Conquest should be made, to pick out, according to the modern Practice, all the best Lands for himself and his Friends, and offer the Adventurers such as they would be sure not to accept of under that Rent.---And this being pointed out, we are now told, "that a *future* Proclamation is to give them the CHOICE "of the *best Lands*; but it was not necessary to mention this to us "in a Message recommending to us the Granting an Aid to those "Settlers." If we were to grant Aids to the Settlers on Proprietary Lands, was it not proper for us, as Guardians of the People, to know the Terms on which they were to *hazard their Lives*, and see that those Terms were good in themselves, and the Offer duly ascertained?------We conceive, may it please the Governor, that whenever we grant an Aid for the Encouragement of such Settlers, it will be proper to have the Terms ascertained by the same Law, and not left to the precarious Effect of a Proclamation thereafter to be made by a Governor, in the Proprietary's Behalf, without any apparent Power for so doing. If the Offer is well meant, a Law to ascertain it cannot hurt the Proprietaries: The *Recovery of the Country*, and the *Settlement of the Lands*, are two distinct Things. Let us first join equitably in the Tax for the *Recovery*; and whenever the Governor shall be willing to pass such a Law, we are not averse to giving this Proposal of *granting Lands* a full and mature Consideration; and affording such equivalent Encouragement to Settlers, in *Provisions*, &c. as we mentioned in our former Message. But if he can pass such a Law to grant the Proprietary's Lands, contrary to the Prohibition in his Commission, may he not full as well pass the Bill for taxing the Proprietaries Estate?

We cannot leave this Point, without a Word or two in Justification of ourselves, against the heavy Charge of depreciating from a bad Temper of Mind, this *generous Offer*, that would have had such *good Effects* in promoting the Publick Service and Safety. We would not be misunderstood; we look upon it that Lands may be made a valuable Encouragement, but we do not see any *Generosity* in offering them to the Recoverers at *double* the Market Price.---The Encouragement to Adventurers is not diminished, but rather increased, by our telling them where they may, for their Service in the *same Expedition*, have Lands equally good and more convenient on better Terms. For the *Virginia* vacant Lands are many of them nearer to navigable Water than the good Western Lands of this Province, and equally well accommodated by the Waggon Road made by the late Army.--It is true, the Proprietaries Price is *Fifteen Pounds Ten Shillings per* Hundred Acres, with a Quitrent of *Four Shillings* and *Two pence Sterling*. Numbers who imprudently made Improvements before they obtained a Title, were obliged to give that Price; and the great Assistance our Loan Office afforded, by furnishing Money to poor People on low Interest, and taking it again in small Payments, thereby enabling them to purchase Lands, an Advantage they could not have elsewhere, might encourage many to stay in the Country, and take up Lands on those Terms. But that is now over; for the Act is near expiring, and it seems we are to have no more of the Kind; and when that Encouragement had its full Force, was it ever known that any People came from *Virginia* to purchase here, on account of the superior Goodness or Convenience of our Lands? On the contrary, have not many Thousands of Families gone from hence thither, and within these few Years settled fifteen or twenty new Counties in that Colony? Have not Thousands likewise left us to settle in *Carolina?* Had not the exorbitant Price at which the Proprietaries held their Lands, and their Neglect of *Indian* Purchasing in order to keep up that Price, driven these People from among us, this Province would at this Day have been in a much more flourishing Condition. Our Number of Inhabitants and our Trade would, in all Probability, have been double; we should have been more able to defend the Proprietary's Estate and pay his Tax for him, and possibly more willing:---But they are gone, and gone for ever, and Numbers are going after them!-----And if the new Politicks prevail, and our distinguishing Privileges are one by one to be taken from us, we may, without the Gift of Prophecy, venture to foretell, that the Province will soon empty itself much faster than it ever filled.

In fine, this Offer was in fact a mere Illusion, intended first to impose on the Assembly, and then on the People; it was likewise to *figure with* at Home in the Eyes of the Ministry.---We discovered the Deception, and the Governor is offended that we did not keep the Secret. He is "astonished that we should depreciate an "Offer which would have had very good Effects, and induced many "to have gone on the Expedition, and become Settlers, that would "not otherwise have thought of doing either." May it please the Governor, as bad an Opinion as he is pleased to entertain of us, we have some Conscience; and would not chuse, by our Silence, to have any Share in the Disappointment and other ill Consequences which might ensue to those who should have gone on that vague, empty, unwarranted Offer, and not otherwise have thought of it. And we in our turn, may be *astonished* that the Governor should expect it of us.

We are in the next Place told by the Governor, "that we take "a very nice Distinction between the Proprietary as Owner of "Land, and the Proprietary as chief Governor, and say we do not "tax him as Governor, but as a Land-holder and Fellow-subject." Our Words are, "We do not *propose* to tax him as Governor, *&c.*" but the Governor by carefully omitting the Word *propose*, in his Quotation, gives himself an Opportunity of expatiating on the Absurdity and Insolence of our inverting the Order of Things, and assuming a Power to tax the Proprietaries, "under whom, he is "pleased to say, we derive the Power of acting as an Assembly." Had the Word *propose* been honestly left in its Place, there would have been no Room for all this Declamation; and the Demand, *How came* YOU *by a Right to tax them?* might have well been spared; since, tho' we as an Assembly have no Right to tax the Proprietary Estate, yet the Proprietary and Assembly together have surely such a Right; and as he is present "by his own particular Re-"presentative the Governor," we may have a Right to *propose* such a Thing to him, if we think it reasonable. Especially since we do not, as the Governor imagines we do, derive our Power of acting as an Assembly from the Proprietary, but from the same Royal Charter, that impowers him to act as Governor.

We had been told in a former Message, that the Proprietary ought to be exempt from Taxes, for he was a Governor, and Governors were exempt by the Nature of their Office: We reply'd, that he did *not* govern us, but the Province supported his Lieutenant to do that Duty for him. On this the Governor now makes the following Observa-

Observation, "It may be very true as you say, that the Proprie-
" taries do not *govern you*; but that is not owing to any Want of a
" legal Authority in them, but from *another Cause*, that I need not
" mention here." We were reproached in the Beginning of this Message, as *playing with Words*; and the Governor, it seems, has now caught the Infection. The Reason we gave why the Proprietary could not be said to govern us, was a plain One; but the Governor insinuates some *other Cause* without explaining it, that there may be Room for the Reader's Imagination to make it any Thing or every Thing that is bad. We dislike these dark Innuendoes, and shall speak our Minds openly. It may be thought rude and unpolite, perhaps, but it is at least fair and honest, and may prevent Misunderstandings. If therefore the present Proprietaries do not govern us, it is because they never assumed the Government in their own Persons, but, as we said before, employ a Deputy; and if the Deputy does not govern us, it is not because we are ungovernable or rebellious, as he would insinuate, nor for Want of sufficient Power in his Hands by the Constitution; but because he has not that *Spirit* of *Government*, that *Skill*, and those *Abilities*, that should qualify him for his Station.

The Governor is pleased to tell us, "That our Distinction be-
" tween the Proprietary as Owner of Land, and the Proprietary
" as chief Governor, has no Existence in Law or Reason." We shall endeavour to shew him, that it exists in both with Regard to the King, and therefore presume it may with Regard to the Proprietary.----The Governor tells us likewise, as a Matter of Law, "that the King can have no private Estate, but from the Dignity
" of his Office holds his Lands in Right of the Crown." We are not any of us Lawyers by Profession, and would not venture to dispute the Governor's Opinion, if we did not imagine we had good Authority for it: We find in *Viner*'s Abridgement, an allowed Book, Title *Descent of Lands*, these Observations, which we hope may be satisfactory to the Governor in both Points. It is there said, "That the King has two Capacities, for he has two Bodies,
" of which the one is a Body natural, consisting of natural Mem-
" bers, as every other Man is; the other is a Body politick, and
" his Members thereof are his Subjects. He may take in his
" Body natural, Lands or Tenements, as Heir to any of his An-
" cestors; and also in this Capacity may *purchase* to him and his
" Heirs, and his Heir shall retain it, notwithstanding that he is re-
" moved from the Royal Estate. And he may also take or pur-
" chase Lands or Tenements in Fee in his Body politick, that is to
" say, to him and to his Heirs Kings of *England*, or to him and
" to his Successors Kings of *England*; and so his *double Capacity*
" remains, as it does in other Persons who have a double Capacity,
" as Bishop or Dean," *&c.* We presume that our Proprietaries hold the Manors they have laid out to themselves, and the other Lands they may have repurchased in their Province, in their private Capacities, as *Thomas Penn*, or *Richard Penn*, and not in their Capacity of chief Governor.---The Governor is pleased to allow, "that one Reason why the King's Fee Farm Rents are taxed in
" *England*, may be, that the Land Tax should not fall heavier upon
" other Lands in the same District." It seems to us a good Reason, and to hold as well in our Case. For should the Proprietaries go on encreasing their already enormous Estate, sue and recover all their Mortgages, add Field to Field, and make Purchase after Purchase, till the Number of Freeholders in the Province is reduced to a Handful; Can it be thought reasonable that every Estate as it comes into their Hands shall be exempt from Taxes, and the Burthen of supporting the Government, and defending the Province, thrown all upon the Remainder? And yet this must be the Case if our Distinction has, as the Governor says, no Existence in Law or Reason.

The Governor denies that the Fees and Perquisites he enjoys are paid for Support of Government; they are, he says, "only mode-
" rate Fees consented to be fixed by Law, as Considerations for the
" Business done; and the Publick House Licences, which are the
" Chief of them, were originally granted by Charter." This latter Assertion is quite unintelligible to us. We can find no such Grant in the Royal Charter, nor can we conceive how the Proprietary can grant a Fee to himself by his own Charter. The Governor is a Stranger here, and may be unacquainted with the Rise and Establishment of what is called the *Support of Government* among us. He will therefore permit us to relate it to him, as we have received it from our Ancestors, and find Traces of it on our Records. When the first Settlers purchased Lands from the Proprietary, he demanded, besides the Consideration Money, that a Quitrent should be reserved and paid to him and his Heirs yearly for ever. They objected against this as a disagreeable and unreasonable Encumbrance; but were told, that the Proprietary being also Governor, tho' he took the Purchase Money for the Land as Proprietary, he reserv'd the Quitrents to be paid for his Support as Governor; for that Government must be supported, and these Quitrents would be the most equal and easy Tax, and prevent the Necessity of other Taxes for that Purpose here, as they did in the King's Government of *Virginia*. These Reasons induced them to acquiesce in it. ----But the Proprietary's Affairs calling him to reside in *England*, and the Quitrents, then but few, being all wanted to support him there, a Lieutenant Governor became necessary, and also a Support for that Lieutenant, as the Proprietary, thro' the Necessity of his Affairs, was unable to support him. The Publick House Licences and other Licences and Fees were pitch'd upon for this *second* Support, and by perpetual Laws were given to the Governor for the Time being.---- But Governors, a Sort of Officers not easily satisfy'd with Salary, complaining that these were insufficient to maintain suitably the Dignity of their Station, occasional Presents were added from Time to Time; and those at Length came to be expected as of Right, which, if conceded to, and established by, the People, would have made a *third* Support.---Our Situation at this Time is, that the present Proprietaries claim, and enjoy the Quitrents (which were the *first* Support) as Part of their private Estate, and draw them to *England* where they reside, remote from their Government, supplying their Place here by a Lieutenant. The Lieutenant takes and enjoys the Licence Money and other Perquisites, which were the *second* Support, and tho' he has from *Thirty Shillings* to *Three Pounds* for writing his Name only, (the Secretary being paid *Six Shillings* besides for the Licence and Seal) says, they are *only moderate Fees in Consideration for Business done*. And now if we do not regularly give those additional Presents, which were only the Marks of our good Will and Tokens of the Satisfaction we had in a Governor's Administration; every Thing else that a Governor enjoys is forgot, and we are charged both at Home and Abroad with the heinous Crime of presuming to *withhold the Support* of Government.---- Thus we see how soon Custom may become a Law, how thirsty a Thing Power is, and how hard to be satisfied. "*Claims*, as the Governor says, *will never be wanting*;" and if the People will give "whenever they are required" to give, they may soon be "stripped of every Thing they have a Right to enjoy."

The Governor is pleased to acquaint us, that all the Fees and Perquisites of this Government, do not amount, *communibus Annis*, to more than a *Thousand Pounds*, meaning, as we suppose, Sterling Money. This the Governor enjoys fully and freely, and we never interfere in his Disposition of it, any more than in the Proprietaries Disposition of the Quitrents. We think this a handsome Support for a Governor; and tho' he calls it only moderate Fees for Business done; yet if he can earn *One Thousand Pounds* Sterling a Year in such Fees, the Business must certainly be a good One.

On our saying that some Proprietaries and Governors of petty Colonies assume more Prerogatives and Immunities than ever were claimed by their royal Master, the Governor grows warm in Behalf of the Proprietaries, and demands, with all the Air of a Person conscious of being in the Right, *What Instances can you give of that assuming Behaviour in your Proprietaries?* We answer, The present Instance; for the King does not claim an Exemption from Taxes for his private Estate, as our Proprietaries do.---*Have they ever claimed any Rights or Prerogatives not granted them by the Royal Charter, or reserved by that of their Father?* Yes, The Right of being exempt from Taxes for their Estate in *Pennsylvania*, when all their Fellow Subjects (for the Proprietaries are Subjects, tho' the Governor seems to disdain the Term) both in *England* and *America*, not excepting even the Lords and Commons of Parliament, are now obliged to undergo a Tax for the *Recovery of Part* and *Defence of the rest* of THAT VERY ESTATE. This Right is not granted them by the Royal Charter, nor could it be reserved by *their Father*'s Charter. *Can you lay to their Charge one Instance of Injustice or Severity?* This is an Act of Injustice and Severity, to insist that the People shall not be allowed to raise Money for their own Defence, without they will agree to defend the Proprietary Estates gratis. If this be comply'd with, and the War continues, what shall hinder them another Year, when the *Fifty Thousand Pounds* is expended, to require, that before we are allowed to raise another Sum for the same Purpose, we shall agree not only to *defend* their Lands, but to *plough* them: For this their Lieutenant may alledge the "*Usage and Custom*" in *Germany*, and put us in Mind, that we are chiefly *Germans*---Who can assure us, that their appropriated Lands, so long kept untenanted and idle, are not reserved in Expectation of some such fortunate Opportunity? Can other Instances, in Answer to the Governor's Questions be necessary? If he thinks it *discreet* to insist on more, they may soon be at his Service.

We are then desired to turn our Eyes on our own Conduct, and charged in high Terms with "taking upon ourselves great and
" mighty Powers; dispensing with positive Laws, and claiming a
" Right of disposing of all Publick Money, a Right of keeping our
" Proceedings a Secret from the Crown, with, as the Governor is
" pleased to say, *many others* unknown to an *English* Constitution, and
" never heard of in the other Plantations." A round Charge, but not more easily made than answered. The Governor allows "that we have all the Powers and Privileges of an Assembly ac-
" cording to the Rights of the Free-born Subjects of *England*, and
" as is usual in any of the King's Plantations in *America*;" and we neither claim nor practice any but what is usual in some or other of them. We claim no Right of dispensing with Laws.---The Right of disposing of our own Money, we think is a Natural Right, and we have enjoyed it ever since the Settlement of the Province, and constantly been in the Exercise of it in every Instance, except perhaps in a few, where, on extraordinary Occasions, we have chosen to make special Appropriation by a particular Law. It is also possessed and practised by several other Assemblies. We have moreover the Right of disposing of the present Revenue by positive Laws, which have received the Royal Assent. This natural and legal Right, as we contend it is, was never denied us, or called in Question, as we know of, but by our present Proprietaries. Their ever hearty Friend, the late Governor's Father, who had lived many Years among us, and was skilled in our Laws, in a solemn Speech, recorded in our Minutes, mentions this as one of our *Civil* RIGHTS, among the other Happinesses of our Constitution, with which he was thoroughly acquainted. Our inserting therefore in the Bill a Clause, that the Governor should have a Voice in the Disposition of the Money intended to be raised, was partly in Consideration that the Proprietary was, by the Bill, to contribute in Proportion to his Estate, and to avoid unseasonable Disputes;---but since we are daily more and more convinced that the Governor is no Friend to our Country, and takes a Pleasure in contriving all possible Methods of Expence, to exhaust our Funds and distress our Affairs (of which the present exorbitant Demand of *Five Thousand Pounds*, besides what we have already paid, for cutting a Road, an Undertaking he engaged us in on a Computation of its costing *Eight Hundred Pounds*, and which if this be due must cost us about an *Hundred Pounds per* Mile) it will become us to be more particularly careful how our Publick Money shall be expended, when the greatest Sums which can be raised upon this young Colony must fall so far short of what may become absolutely necessary for our common Security.

That we claim a Right of keeping our Proceedings a Secret from the Crown, another of the Governor's groundless Accusations, has been twice refuted, and is yet a third Time courageously repeated; tho' all the Province knows that our Votes and Proceedings, are every Year printed and published, and have been so for these thirty Years past and more. Equally groundless are the [*many others*] which the Governor forbears to particularize. Could he have thought of one that had the least apparent Foundation, he would not have spared to mention it.

Plans and *Schemes* of *aggrandizing ourselves* the Governor has often charged us with, and now repeats the Charge. He affects to consider us as a permanent Body, or some particular Order of People in the State, capable of planning and scheming for their own particular Advantage, distinct from that of the Province in general. How groundless this must be, is easily conceived, when 'tis considered, that we are pick'd out from among the People by their Suffrages, to represent them for one Year only; which ended, we return again among the People, and others may be, and often are chosen in our Places. No one of us knows a Day before the Election that he shall be chosen, and we neither bribe nor sollicit the Voters, but every one votes as he pleases, and as privately as he pleases, the Election being by written Tickets folded up and put into a Box. --What Interest can such a Body have, separate from that of the Publick? What Schemes can a Sett of Men, continually changing, have, or what Plans can they form to aggrandize themselves, or to what Purpose should they have or form them? If the little Power allowed us by the Constitution, was fixed in our particular Families, and to descend to our Heirs, as the Proprietary Power does in their Family, we might then be suspected of these aggrandizing Plans and Schemes, with more Appearance of Probability. But if any of us had such Schemes, the Want of a single Vote in any Election might totally disconcert them, there being no Tenure more precarious than that by popular Esteem or Favour.

The Governor next considers what we have said relating to the Act *for raising County Rates and Levies*, and is pleased to say, that
" he does not see why the Proprietary Estate in each County is
" not benefitted in common with other Estates, and by the same
" Means." That the Proprietaries Estate should be excused in a County Rate, at least so far as that Rate is levied for the Payment of Assemblymens Wages, appears to us equitable; for it would seem unreasonable to tax an Estate to defray their Expences, if the Possessor had no Vote in chusing a Representative in that House. But we conceive it is widely different in a Provincial Tax, where the common Interest and Security of all are concerned; and yet if the Proprietaries should purchase Estates which have usually been taxed by the County Rate and Levy Act for that Purpose, we presume those Estates ought to continue to pay their Assessments. It was the Opinion of the Sollicitor General in King WILLIAM's Time, that the Lords had no Right to vote in the Elections of a Commoner, because they were not Contributors to the Expences of a Knight of the Shire or Burgess; and they were not Contributors to that Expence, because they were of another House. But if they purchased Lands which were, before such Purchase, chargeable with those Expences, those Lands should, notwithstanding that Purchase, continue chargeable therewith by Law; altho' before the Act, the Lands the Lords were seized of, or purchased, were excused from that Charge. But tho' such Lands were excused from *these* Rates, will any One from thence alledge, that the Lords are exempted from paying the *national Taxes?* As for the rest of the Expences provided for by that Act, we thought, as the Proprietary cultivated no Lands in any of the Counties, but let them lie for a Market, he had probably no Sheep that might suffer by Wolves, Poultry by Foxes, or Corn by Crows and Blackbirds, &c. and therefore might reasonably be excused from those Taxes, that were to raise Money to destroy such Vermin. But on farther Consideration, we are willing to give up that Point to the Governor, and agree that their Estates may on other Considerations be equally benefited; concluding with him, *that they ought therefore equally to pay.* For as to the *Conditions of Consent* the Governor mentions, they are merely imaginary, tho' the Governor speaks of them with the same apparent Assurance as if he had the Contract between the then Governor and Assembly under Hand and Seal in his Possession. The exempting Proviso in that Act, the Governor says, is "declarative of the Rights of the Proprie-
taries *Station*, of which the People in general might be ignorant." Be it so then; and let us see what are the Words: "*Provided*
" *also, that the Proprietary and Governor's proper Estate shall not*
" *be liable to be rated or assessed by Virtue of* THIS *Act.*" We submit. Their Estate must not be taxed by virtue of *that* Act, for the Purposes intended by *that* Act:---'Tis the Right of their Station, it seems. But is this a Reason, why they should not be taxed by *any other* Act for *any other* Purposes, or by another Act for the same Purposes, when it shall become reasonable and necessary?

There is in the same Act an Exemption from the same Tax, of all "unsettled Tracts or Parcels of Land," belonging to any Person whatsoever. Is this too, "*declarative of the Right of such*
" *Landholders Station*," and does it expressly declare, that those Gentlemen are "*not liable to Taxes?*" If so, why did not the Governor object to that Part of our Bill likewise, which proposes to tax all located Lands, on this Occasion, whether settled or unsettled. Those plain Words, *The Proprietary Estate shall not be liable to be rated by Virtue of* THIS *Act*, must be stretch'd on the Rack before they can be extended as the Governor extends them, to a general Declaration, that "*the Proprietary Estate is not liable*
" *to Taxes.*" But he is a dextrous Disputer, and can at Pleasure change the Meanings of the plainest Words, and make them signify more or less, as it suits his Purpose.---As, for another Instance; we had asked this Question, "Whether, supposing the
" the Proprietary Estate to be taxed, it would be equitable that
" he should have a Negative in the Choice of the Assessors, since
" that would give him *Half* the Choice, tho' he were to pay
" perhaps not a *Hundredth Part* of the Tax?" The Governor eagerly lays hold of those very loose and uncertain Words ["tho' he *were* to pay PERHAPS not a Hundredth Part,"] which are introduced merely for the Argument Sake, and construes them into a *Determination* of what would be the Proprietaries Proportion, which he is pleased to agree to, by telling us, "*I think* WITH
" YOU *that the Proprietary Tax would not be more than a Hun-*
" *dredth Part of the whole*," when 'tis plain we had no Thoughts at all of fixing any Proportion to be paid by the Proprietary Estate, or any other Estate, being destitute of the proper Informations, and having by the Bill left that Matter to the Commissioners and Assessors, who were to have before them the Constables Returns, and to be sworn, or solemnly affirmed, to do equal Justice, after informing themselves of the Value of Estates in the best Manner they could, by all the Means in their Power. But had we mentioned *Thousandth* or *Ten Thousandth* Part, we make no Doubt the Governor would have been complaisant enough to *think with us* in that Particular, tho' we should differ in every Thing else.

The Governor "cannot easily conceive," he is pleased to say, "that a Negative upon a Choice is Half that Choice, or indeed any
" Part of it." We think a Negative may be in Effect more than Half the Choice, and even amount to the Whole, if it be repeated till there is no Choice left but that which the Possessor of the negativing Power chooses. The Peers of *Great-Britain* have no Vote, nor can they intermeddle in the Election of a Commoner; and yet the Commons claim it as a fundamental Right to subject their Estates to Taxes by a Bill, the whole of which the Lords must either refuse or pass. And that august Body, who contribute so largely to the Publick Stock, acquiesce in it as a sufficient Security for their Estates. But our Proprietaries are unhappily of different Sentiments, and cannot think themselves safe, unless their whole Estate here be entirely exempted, and the Burden of defending it become an additional Weight to the Taxes on our Mother Country, and on the Freemen of this and the neighbouring Colonies.

The Governor is grievously offended at an Expression in our Message, that we have in our Bill ALLOWED *him a Share* in the Disposition of the *Fifty Thousand Pounds*; and thunders over us in a Storm of angry Questions, "Is it from *you*, Gentlemen, that I derive the
" Right of governing this Province, or from your *Allowance* that I
" have a Voice in the Legislature? Are *you* the sovereign Disposers
" of Power? Have *you* the Right to give and take away at Plea-
" sure? If not, Whence that lofty Claim of *allowing* your Gover-
" nor a Share in the Disposition of the Publick Money?"---If the Governor will but have a little Patience, we shall endeavour, by a few cool sober Questions, to explain this Matter to him as well as we are able. Are not all Money Bills to take their Rise in the House? Can he possibly have any Share in the Disposition of publick Money if it is not raised? and can it be raised without our Allowance? Has the Governor a Right to make any Amendments to a Money Bill? If, therefore, a Clause is put into such Bill, giving him a Voice in the Disposition of our Money, must not such Clause be first *allowed* by us to be inserted? To what Purpose then were all those haughty Questions! We shall answer them in a few Words. We *are not* "the sovereign Disposers of Power;" nor does the Governor "derive *from us* the Right of governing this
" Province:" It were a vain Thing in us to say it, since his being our Governor would alone be a sufficient Proof to the contrary.

The Governor is pleased to say, that he studiously avoided every Thing that could renew the Disputes subsisting between us; and earnestly recommended the same Temper of Mind to us. This may be right, so far as relates to his first Speech at the Opening of the Session; but in his Amendments to our Bill, it appeared to us, that he studiously proposed every Thing that he thought could disgust us, in hopes of engaging us in some other Dispute than that on taxing the Proprietaries Estate, and of making the Bill with the Session ineffectual and abortive. Why else, among other Things, did he strike out that harmless Part of the Preamble, which gave, as a Reason for the Bill, the Exhausting of our Treasury by our late expensive Grants of Provisions, *&c.* to the King's Use. He did not chuse the Bill should mention any thing we had done, lest by that Means it should reach the Royal Ear, and refute his repeated Accusations that we "had done nothing, nor would do any
" thing, for Defence of the Country;" when he knows in his Conscience we have given all in our Power; and it was well we had it in our Power to give something, otherwise neither the *British* nor *New-England* Troops would have had the Provisions we furnished; for could the Governor possibly have done it, we have Reason to believe he would have defeated our Grant: He can no more bear to let us *do* any Thing commendable, than he can bear to *hear* what we have done mentioned.

It is true the Governor recommended a good Temper of Mind to us: He can make plausible Speeches, that will read well in other Places where his Conduct is not known. Indeed they appear not so much to be made for us as for others; to shew the Ministry at Home his great Zeal for His Majesty's Service and Concern for the Welfare of this People! and to recommend himself, as it should seem, to some better Post hereafter, rather than to obtain the present Points that seem to be persuaded. For of what Avail are the best Speeches, not accompanied with suitable Actions? He has recommended *Dispatch* in very good Words, and immediately hatch'd some Dispute to occasion *Delay*. He can recommend *Peace* and Unanimity in fine and moving Language, and

and immediately contrive ſomething to provoke and excite *Diſcord*; the ſettled Scheme being, not to let us do any Thing that may recommend us to thoſe with whom he would ruin us.-- He would appear to be in great Earneſt to have ſomething done, and ſpurs violently with both Heels, but takes Care at the ſame Time to rein-in ſtrongly with both Hands, leſt the Publick Buſineſs before us ſhould go forward.----When we offer'd him to raiſe Money on the Exciſe, a Method long in Uſe, and found eaſy to the People, he quarrelled with us about the Time of extending the Act, complained it would raiſe too little, and yet was for ſhortening the Term. Obſolete Inſtructions were muſtered up againſt it, tho' Acts of the ſame Kind had been ſince paſſed by the Crown. Acts of Parliament made for other Colonies were to be enforced here, and the like. Then he called out for a Tax, which the Proprietaries themſelves (in their Anſwer to our Repreſentation) allow to be the moſt equitable Way of raiſing Money; thinking, it is like, that we ſhould never agree to a Tax. But now when we offer an equitable Tax on all Eſtates real and perſonal, he refuſes that, becauſe the Proprietaries are to be taxed!

The Governor thinks himſelf injuriouſly treated by our Requeſt, "that he would not make himſelf the hateful Inſtrument of reducing a free People to the abject State of Vaſſalage," and aſks, "What Grounds have you, Gentlemen, for this heavy Charge? "What Laws of Impoſition abhorrent to common Juſtice and common Reaſon have I attempted to force down your Throats?" &c. A Law to tax the People of *Pennſylvania* to defend the Proprietary Eſtate, and to exempt the Proprietary Eſtate from bearing any Part of the Tax, is, may it pleaſe the Governor, a Law *abhorrent to common Juſtice, common Reaſon*, and *common Senſe*. This is a Law of Impoſition that the Governor would force down our Throats, by taking Advantage of the Diſtreſs of our Country, the Defence of which he will not ſuffer us to provide for, unleſs we will comply with it.--- Our Souls riſe againſt it. We cannot ſwallow it.-- What other Inſtance would the Governor deſire us to give, of his endeavouring to reduce us to a State of Vaſſalage? He calls upon us for an Inſtance. We give him the very Law in Queſtion, as the ſtrongeſt of Inſtances. Vaſſals muſt *follow* their Lords to the Wars in Defence of their Lands; our Lord Proprietary, though a Subject like ourſelves, would *ſend* us out to fight *for* him, while he keeps himſelf a thouſand Leagues remote from Danger! Vaſſals fight at their Lords Expence, but our Lord would have us defend his Eſtate at our own Expence! This is not merely Vaſſalage, it is worſe than any Vaſſalage we have heard of; it is ſomething we have no adequate Name for; it is even more ſlaviſh than Slavery itſelf. And if the Governor can accompliſh it, he *will be* deemed the hateful Inſtrument (how much ſoever he is diſguſted with the Epithet) as long as Hiſtory can preſerve the Memory of his Adminiſtration. Does the Governor think to exculpate himſelf, by calling upon us to prove him guilty of Crimes we have never charged him with? *Whoſe Liberty have I taken away? Whoſe Property have I invaded?* If he can force us into this Law, the Liberty and Property, not only of one Man, but of all the Men in the Province, will be invaded and taken away; and this to aggrandize our *intended Lord*, encreaſe and ſecure his Eſtate at our Coſt, and give him the glorious Privilege that no *Britiſh* Nobleman enjoys, of having his Lands free from Taxes, and defended gratis. But what is the Loſs of even Liberty and Property, compared with the Loſs of our good Name and Fame, which the Governor has, by every Artifice, endeavoured to deprive us of, and to ruin us in the Eſtimation of all Mankind. Accuſations ſecretly diſperſed in the neighbouring Provinces and our Mother Country; nameleſs Libels put into the Hands of every Member of Parliament, Lords and Commons! But theſe were modeſt Attacks compared with his publick Meſſages, filled with the moſt ſevere and heavy Charges againſt us, without the leaſt Foundation; ſuch as thoſe in his Meſſage of the Sixteenth of *May* laſt; ſome of which, tho' then fully refuted, he now ventures to renew, by exclaiming in theſe Terms, "Had you any Regard for your "bleeding Country, would you have been *deaf* to all the affectionate Warnings and Calls of his Majeſty? and would you "have *refuſed* the proper, neceſſary and timely Aſſiſtance to an "Army ſent to protect theſe Colonies?" For is it not well known that we have eſſayed every Method, conſiſtent with our Rights and Liberties, to comply with the Calls of the Crown, which have frequently been defeated either by Proprietary Inſtructions or the Perverſeneſs of our Governor? Did we not ſupply that Army plentifully with all they aſk'd of us, and even more than all? in Teſtimony of which, have we not Letters from the late General, and other principal Officers, acknowledging our Care, and thanking us cordially for our Services? Theſe Things are well known here: But there is no Charge that the Governor cannot allow himſelf to throw out againſt us, ſo it may have the leaſt Chance of gaining ſome ſmall Credit ſome where, though of the ſhorteſt Continuance.

In fine, we are ſincerely grieved at the preſent unhappy State of our Affairs; but muſt endeavour patiently to wait for that Relief which Providence may, in due Time, think fit to favour us with, having, if this Bill is ſtill refuſed, very little farther Hopes of any Good from our preſent Governor.

Signed by Order of the Houſe,

Auguſt 19, 1755. ISAAC NORRIS, *Speaker.*

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR from the ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe the GOVERNOR,

SEVERAL Gentlemen, Inhabitants of this City, "obſerving with Concern, that the Governor and Aſſembly differ in Opinion, in reſpect to taxing the Proprietary Eſtate, leſt by ſuch Difference in Opinion the Bill for raiſing *Fifty Thouſand Pounds* for his Majeſty's Service ſhould not take Effect - rather than the leaſt Check ſhould be given to his Majeſty's Service at this Time of imminent Danger by a Sum ſo very trifling as they apprehend the Proprietary's Share of the Provincial Tax might amount to, have petitioned our Houſe, and engaged to pay *Five Hundred Pounds* in Behalf of the Proprietaries, into the Publick Stock for the King's Uſe; being well aſſured (as they alledge) that it would have been altogether unneceſſary were the Proprietaries themſelves preſent; and that they do not doubt they will honourably acquit every Subſcriber of that Expence." May it pleaſe the Governor, the Preſumption that it will be agreeable to our Proprietaries, and their apparent Intereſt to pay their proportionable Part of this burdenſome but neceſſary Tax, muſt ariſe from the ſuppoſed Equity of levying it upon their Eſtates as well as all others within this Province; and therefore as have no Power to compound for the Share any Eſtate ſhall pay, which is to be determined equitably by Aſſeſſors, under their Qualifications, and as we are not an incorporated Body to ſue or be ſued, we herewith ſend their Petition, and the reſpective Sums for which they have ſubſcribed, amounting to *Five Hundred* and *Two Pounds, Ten Shillings*, as a further Security to the Governor, not doubting thoſe Gentlemen are legally bound, and that their Eſtates are ſufficient to diſcharge their Contracts. And under this further Security, we hope the Governor will now chearfully give his Aſſent to our Bill.

Signed by Order of the Houſe,

Auguſt 19, 1755. *P. M.* ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 8.

By an Expreſs this Morning from Auguſta County, we have the melancholy Account of the Murder of Col. James Patton, who was killed by a Party of Indians, the laſt Day of July, on the Head Branches of Roanoke, and eight more Men, Women, and Children. Col. Patton was going out with Ammunition, &c. for the Uſe of the Frontier Inhabitants, and ſtopping at a Plantation on the Road to refreſh himſelf, the Convoy being about five Miles before, he was beſet by 16 Indians, who killed, and ſtripped him, and then made off with his Horſe, &c.

We are likewiſe well aſſured, that the Indians have killed 7 or 8 People in the County of Halifax, near Smith's Mountains, and that at leaſt 70 or 80 Families have left their Habitations in that County, and fled for it, ſome to North-Carolina, and ſome further down into the County, and the County of Lunenburg.

ANNAPOLIS, Auguſt 7.

This Day his Excellency our Governor returned home in good Health, from Fort Cumberland, at Wills's Creek.

Captains Gate's, Rutherford's, and Denerce's independent Companies, have left Fort Cumberland, and are proceeding to New-York, where they will wait General SHIRLEY's Orders. All the Provincial Troops remain at Fort Cumberland, under the Command of Governor Innes. If the Companies be immediately compleated (as it is ſaid they will) to 50 Men each, we ſhall not have leſs than 500 Men left for the Protection of the Frontiers of Virginia and this Province, which, properly diſpoſed, will, it is hoped, be found ſufficient to prevent any Incurſions of Indian Parties, who may otherwiſe have been encouraged by the late unhappy Action to inſeſt our Borders, and deſtroy the diſtant Inhabitants.

Auguſt 14. We hear that his Excellency our Governor, when he was laſt at the Weſtward, ordered ſeveral ſmall Forts to be erected, for the Defence of the Weſtern Frontiers.

Laſt Week, a Woman, who lived on the North Side of Severn, went abroad, and left her two Children at Home, with the Door faſtened; but before ſhe came back, the Houſe was burnt, and the two Children periſhed in it.

We hear, that the Inhabitants of Baltimore Town have purchaſed, by Subſcription, a Quantity of Carbines, Bayonets, and Cartouch Boxes, which are to be preſerved in a publick Repoſitory, for the Defence of that flouriſhing Place.

BOSTON, Auguſt 11.

Wedneſday laſt Capt. John Phillips, jun. arrived here in about 8 Weeks from London, by whom we have Prints to the Fourth of June, but they contain very little remarkable News.------Private Letters inform us, that Admiral Macnamara was returned to Breſt with his ſquadron.---That his Majeſty's Ship Sphynx, with Sir Charles Hardy, Knt, Governor of New-York, on board, lay ready to ſail for that Port, and that ſhe had a large Sum of Money, &c. on board, for the Troops now in his Majeſty's Service in North-America.--And, that the Situation of Affairs requiring his Majeſty's Preſence at Home, he was expected from his German Dominions in a very ſhort Time; and that upon his Arrival, War would be declared againſt France.

We hear from Kittery, in the County of York, that about three Weeks ago, a Negroe Fellow of that Town, having behaved ill to his Maſter, he had him corrected, which the Fellow reſented ſo highly, that he reſolved to take away his Maſter's Life; but judging him not fit to die, he got up in the Night, took a Child about 6 or 7 Years old out of its Bed, and threw it into the Well, where it periſhed. After this, he went to York, and delivered himſelf up to the Sheriff, informing him what he had done; and being aſked, what moved him to commit the horrid Fact, he ſaid he wanted to die, but did not think it lawful to lay violent Hands on himſelf; that he was ſure he ſhould be hanged, but ſhould have Time to repent before that Time.--He was committed to Goal.

By a Veſſel arrived at Cape Ann, from Liſbon, we have Advice, That in Lat. 37. Long. 42. from London, they met with the following Ships from India, homeward bound, viz. The Lord Anſon, Charles Foulin, Commodore; True Briton, Henry Brodley; York, Capt. Ward; Elizabeth, ----- Wills; that the two firſt mentioned Ships were loaded with Silks, Tea and China-Ware, from China; the two latter were loaded with Bale-Goods and Pepper, from Bengall; that they had been five Weeks from St. Helena, and gave an Account that the French Commiſſary (Monſieur Dupleix) for the Eaſt Indies, ſailed from St. Helena, 4 Days before them for France, that Madraſs was in the Hands of the Engliſh; and that all Things were ſettled peaceably between the two Nations there.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 18.

By the Maſter of a Sloop that left Albany on Friday laſt, we are informed, that General *Shirley* was got to the Great-Carrying-Place (160 Miles above Albany) Saturday Se'nnight; that Major General *Johnſon*, left Albany on Friday, the 8th, and had joined Col. *Lyman* at the Carrrying Place, 60 Miles from Albany, where they intended to build a Fort, that in caſe they were repulſed (which God forbid) it may ſerve as a Place of Retreat; that the New-Hampſhire Provincials, conſiſting of 500 Men, were juſt arrived 4 Miles above Albany, having marched a-croſs the Country: They intended to proceed immediately to join the Army commanded by Major General *Johnſon*.-- [God grant their Succeſs may be equal to what may reaſonably be expected from New-England Men, led to the Charge by Gentlemen, whoſe Knowledge of the Indians, and their Method of War, is ſurpaſſed by few, if equalled by any.]

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated Auguſt 14, 1755.

"The laſt Diviſion of Major General JOHNSON's Army marched for Crown-Point, on Monday the 11th Inſtant.--The People of the City and County of Albany, ſhew the greateſt Readineſs to forward the Expedition: In ſhort old and young offer their Service to do what they can. The great Fatigue theſe People have undergone in carrying up Batroes to Oſwego, in low Water, now five Times in a few Weeks; and their principal People aſſiſting General Johnſon gratis, with Battoes and Waggons, through the moſt difficult Places, between Albany and the Carrying-place; and the great Loſs they have ſuſtained in their Crops, even where they dare yet ſtay, upon their Farms, by the Men, Waggons, and Horſes, &c. attending the Army of Niagara and Crown-Point, and the reſt of the Inhabitants quite drove from their Farms, will, 'tis to be hoped, intitle the Inhabitants of this diſtreſſed County, to the Indulgence of the Legiſlature, that they may be eaſed of Quitrents and Taxes for ſome Years; and that the City of Albany, walled with Stockadoes again, and again, at the great Expence of the very poor Inhabitants of that City, may be now walled with the Money raiſed for that Purpoſe, when Time will ſerve."

James M'Gregory, an Iriſhman (and not an Old-Englandman, as the Letter from Albany in our laſt mentioned) was the Perſon who fill'd the Cartridges with Powder only, for the two Companies poſted at Saraghtoga. He has been many Years in the French Service at Quebec, in Canada, and two Years ſince deſerted from them, and inliſted himſelf in the Connecticut Forces this Spring, to which he now belongs.

By a Letter from Rhode-Iſland, dated the 12th Inſtant, we learn, that Capt. Rodgers arrived there the Day before from St. George's, one of the Weſtern Iſlands, and reported, that 30 Days before, he ſaw 13 large Ships ſteering N. N. W. but was at too great a Diſtance to diſcover whether they were French or Engliſh.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 21.

We hear from Virginia, that the Aſſembly of that Province met the 5th Inſtant, and that 40,000 £ is voted for the Defence of their Country. It is ſaid in the Account of the late unfortunate Battle publiſhed there, that "the Virginia Officers and Troops "behaved like Men, and dy'd like Soldiers; for out of three "Companies that were there that Day, ſcarce 30 came ſafe out of "the Field; Capt. Peyroney, and all his Officers down to a Corporal were killed. Captain Polſon's Company (who was himſelf "killed) ſhared almoſt as hard a Fate, for only one of his eſcaped. "Capt. Stewart, and his Light Horſe, behaved gallantly, having "25 killed out of 29, which he brought into the Field." But the Regulars were ſeized with ſuch a Pannick, that their Officers loſt all Command of them, and they would gather in a Body 10 or 12 deep, contrary to Orders, and then in their Confuſion would level, fire and ſhoot down the Men before them, ſo that many of thoſe killed and wounded received their Shots from our own Soldiers.

Since our laſt ſeveral Veſſels have arrived here from Liſbon, the Captains of which adviſe, that Admiral Macnamara, with ſix Sail of the Line, and three Frigates, came in there from Breſt before they ſailed.

By Letters from London (Via New-York) there is Reaſon to believe that the Captains Bunden and Ritchie would ſail for this Place about the Beginning of laſt Month.

The Mercury, Hargrave; and Lydia, Reeve; are both arrived in London from this Port.

We hear from Carliſle, that Colonel Dunbar, with the Britiſh Forces under his Command, was expected to be there laſt Tueſday.

We hear that the Managers of the Aſſociation Stock had a Meeting lately, in which they unanimouſly reſolved to repair their Battery immediately; and to procure 1000 Small Arms more, with proportionable Ammunition, for the Uſe of the Aſſociators.

Monday and Tueſday laſt, the firſt Claſs of the Academy Lottery was drawn. The Liſt of Prizes will be publiſhed in our next.

We hear from Cheſter County, that on Tueſday laſt one John Myrack of Eaſt-Caln, murdered his Wife, two of his own Children, and a Child of Mr. John Gilliland's, that was nurſing at his Houſe, in a moſt barbarous Manner; after he had murdered his Wife, he burnt her Face to ſuch a Degree, that no Perſon could know her: His Childrens Skulls he beat to Pieces againſt a Rock that was before his Door: And Mr. Gilliland's he carried a little Way into the Woods, and there killed and left it. He afterwards endeavoured to make his Eſcape, but was immediately taken, when he confeſſed the horrid Fact, and is now confined in Cheſter Goal.

Return of the Troops under General BRADDOCK, *at Frazer's Plantation, near Monaungabela River, July* 9, 1755.

Rank.	Killed.	Wounded.	Safe.
General,	1	--	--
Secretary,	1	--	--
Cols. and Lieut. Col.	1	2	--
Major,	--	1	--
Captains,	7	7	7
Lieutenants,	11	15	12
2d Lieuts. or Enſigns,	3	5	6
Midſhipmen,	1	--	1
Chaplain,	--	1	--
Quarter-Maſter,	--	1	--
Surgeons and Mates,	1	5	--
Sergeants,	17	20	21
Corporals and Bombardiers,	18	22	21
Gunners,	6	8	4
Boatſwains Mates,	1	--	1
Drummers,	2	6	24
Matroſſes and Private Men,	386	328	486
	456	421	583 Total 1460.

Baumen, Officers Servants, and Women, not known.

What ſeems moſt remarkable is, that all the Waggoners from Lancaſter and York Counties, in this Province, who engaged in the Service of the Army, have returned ſafe but two; one of which died by Sickneſs.

[For more News ſee the next Page.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Prudence, Nathaniel Falconer from Virgin-Iſlands.
Schooner Two Brothers, Ephraim Gilbert from Ditto.
Brig Sarah and Mima, Samuel Nuttle from Liſbon.
Snow George, Joſeph Arthur from Do.
Sloop Mary, Daniel Luſhar from Bermuda.
Snow Rachell, Daniel Joy from Liſbon.
Sloop Polly, Robert Ellis from Virginia.
-----Adventure, Alexander Kennedy from Ditto.
Brig Cumberland, John Lownes from Jamaica.
Sloop Tryal, John Crocker from Bermuda.
----St. Andrew, Henry Allen M'Dougall from Jamaica,

OUTWARDS. Snow Betty, Nathaniel Rimmer for Jamaica.
Schooner Endeavour, Joſeph Hilborn for Halifax.
Ship Attwoods, William Greenway for Cork.
Sloop St. Andrew, Henry Allen M'Dougall for Jamaica.

CLEARED. Snow Boyle, James Carthy to Youghall.
Schooner Endeavour, Joſeph Hilborn to Halifax.
Snow Meleſent, John Cotton to Barbados.

FOUND in the Jerſey Market a piece of gold. The owner deſcribing it may have it again, paying the charge of this advertiſement. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet.

To be SOLD,

CHOICE good PICKLING VINEGAR, at the Boar's Head, in Pewter-Platter Alley. ⊙

RUN away, on the tenth inſtant, from on board the ſhip Tyger, Gawen Burrows maſter, now lying at the Ferry houſe wharff, two apprentiees, viz. Thomas Hoxſon, or Hixſon, about 5 feet 5 inches high, a thick luſty lad, has dark hair, pock mark'd, with a ſcar acroſs his noſe: Had on when he went away, a check ſhirt, dark ſilk handkerchief, white frize jacket, with blue ſpots, a pair of trowſers, ribb'd yarn ſtockings, a pair of pumps, and two different buckles. William Wadſworth, about 5 feet 3 inches high, a ſtrait ſlender lad, of a pale complexion, and ſtutters very much: Had on when he went away, a ſtriped ſhirt, dark ſilk handkerchief, with yellow ſpots, a white flannel jacket ſpotted, a pair of trowſers, yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes, and large ſquare copper buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentices, ſo that they be delivered to George Okill, or the ſaid captain on board, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by

GEORGE OKILL.

STRAYED away, on the eleventh of this inſtant Auguſt, from John Hambright's, at the White horſe tavern, in Cheſter county, a black horſe, about 14 hands high, eight years old, and branded PC on the near ſhoulder and buttock, ſhod all round. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to ſaid tavern, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings reward, paid by JOHN HAMBRIGHT.

To be ſold by publick vendue on Wedneſday, the 15th of October next, by William Blair, and William M'Ilvaine, of the city of Philadelphia merchants,

A CERTAIN lot of ground, with a tolerable good wooden tenement thereon, in the Northern Liberties of the ſaid city, fronting the Frankford road, a little above the Sugar-houſe; it was lately in the poſſeſſion of Mary Harbeſon, and is exceedingly well ſituated for a huxter's ſhop. The lot is 40 feet front on the road, and 100 feet deep; bounded to the ſouthward by land of James Eſtaugh. Any perſon who may incline to purchaſe it privately before the day of ſale, may know the terms, by applying to William Blair, or William M'Ilvaine, who purpoſe to give time for the payment of the money, the purchaſer paying intereſt.

N. B. If no purchaſer offers before the day of ſale, the ſale will begin preciſely at ten a clock on the aforeſaid day. ⊕

For BARBADOS directly,

The SLOOP
WINDSOR,
Will ſail in ten Days.
For Freight or Paſſage apply to *Kearney* and *Gilbert*, or Mr. *John Martindale*, on board ſaid Sloop, at *Joſeph King*'s Wharff.

HALIFAX, July 26.

We are informed that the French have now in Louisburgh an Admiral, with five Ships of the Line, and a Frigate; and that Admiral Holbourn, with the Squadron under his Command, often comes within Shot of the Island Battery, which makes Monsieur's Fingers itch to give them a Salute in a rough Manner, but that he remembers it is a Time of Peace.

We also hear that the French have sent home two Vessels with Dispatches, to inform their Master of the unpolite Behaviour of the English in taking and detaining two of his Ships, when only going to take, as it is thought, a peaceable Possession of the Metropolis of Nova-Scotia, by which they could not possibly be thought to mean any Harm---to themselves, and that they did not doubt their Master would resent it in a proper Manner, and make himself ample Amends for the Affront.

BOSTON, *August* 4.

By Letters from Halifax we have Advice, That the Schooner, with Live-stock, &c. which was sent from this Government, as a Present to Admiral Boscawen was arrived there, and was received by him in a very obliging Manner; and that he esteemed it very kind and genteel of us: And that the Captains of the Ships of War, who were then present, were pleased to say, they thought it a very handsome Present.

By a Vessel from Chignecto, which arrived here Yesterday, we learn, That our Forces in Nova-Scotia were generally in good Health; and that Orders were expected every Hour from Halifax, what further Services they should be destined to. That Capt. Rous had sailed for Halifax in the Success Man of War, and that the Mermaid and Syrene were under Sail for the same Place, pursuant to Orders from Admiral Boscawen.

Last Week, upon Application made to our Select Men, by some of the People called Quakers, they gave Leave that Faneuil Hall might be opened for them to have a Meeting in, which was done on Friday at Four a Clock in the Afternoon, when Mr. SAMUEL FOTHERGILL, *a noted Preacher of that friendly Society, delivered an excellent Discourse to a very crowded and polite Auditory, and to the Satisfaction of People of all Denominations.*

NEW-YORK, August 11.

Last Friday Night, Capt. Winthorp arrived here in 33 Days from the Bay of Honduras, who informs us, that the English are again in Possession of that Place; and that they have built a tolerable good Fort at the Hallover, under the Inspection of one Mr. Jones, an Engineer, from Jamaica. Captain Winthorp left in the Bay, Capt. Spurrier, in a Ship for Holland; Capt. Mackey, in a Ship for London; Captain Low, in a Snow, and Capt. Thomas Ross, both for Jamaica; a Ship of 700 Tons, called the Bland, for the North of England; and Capt. Smith, in a Sloop belonging to Maryland, and Capt. John Ross, in a Brig, both for this Place.

By Letters from Albany, dated the 6th Instant, we learn, that Major General Johnson was, that Day, to set out for the Flats, his Artillery being gone before, where he proposed to remain only 24 Hours, then to proceed with his whole Force, for the intended Expedition; and that two of his Majesty's Sloops of War, were gone on a small Cruize, in order to make some Discoveries on Lake Ontario.

Tuesday last, his Majesty's Snow of War the Baltimore, Captain Suckling, sailed from hence for Nova-Scotia, in order to join his Britannick Majesty's Fleet, now cruizing off that Place and Louisbourg.

We have Advice from Halifax, of the 24th of July last, That one of the Transports sent from Fort Becuscjour to Louisburgh with the French Troops on board, had returned and put into that Port, the Capt. of which reported, That the French Garrison at Cape-Breton was in great Distress for want of Provisions and other Necessaries. It is therefore hoped, that the excellent Laws passed by the several Legislatures on the Continent, prohibiting the Exportation of Provisions to that or any other the Dominions of the French King, or Places at present in Possession of any of his Subjects, may continue for several Months longer; it being not doubted but that we shall thereby do as much with the "Sword of Famine as with those of Steel."

A Letter from Albany of the 5th Instant says, "We have News that "Capt. Broadstreet has sunk several French Canoes on Ontario Lake. "And that two Companies posted at Saraghtoga, had happily discover'd "their Cartouch Boxes not to have any Bullets in them;---an Old-"England-Man, it seems, made their Charges up, and he is now in "Irons."

We are told, that when General JOHNSON *made known to the Indians under his Command the Defeat of the British Forces on the Banks of Monongabela, they received the Intelligence with little or no Concern, and remained silent for some Minutes, when the whole Body as one Man rose up and told him in Substance, That they were not at all surpriz'd to hear it, as they were Men who had cross'd the Great Water, and unacquainted with the Arts of War among the Americans; and as it had happened so, it could not be help'd; it only becomes us (continued the Indians) in our present March to walk with more Circumspection, and to redouble our Diligence in all our Attacks, that so we may convince King* GEORGE *we are his Friends, and redeem the* HONOUR *his Folks have lost.*

To the Freeholders, and Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you Thanks for the Favour you did me the last Year in putting me on the Return for Sheriffs; and as I intend to stand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office the ensuing Year, I beg the Favour of your Votes at the next Election, which shall be gratefully acknowledged by your most humble Servant,

JAMES COULTAS.

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

AS you did me the Honour of returning me Coroner at the last Election, for which I am greatly obliged to you, I now take the Liberty of desiring the Continuance of your Favour and Interest at the ensuing Election for the same Office, which will be an additional Obligation upon, Gentlemen, your most humble Servant, *THOMAS BOUDE.* ⊕

WHEREAS it was advertised some months ago, in this paper, That all persons indebted to the estate of Daniel Pistorius, late of Germantown, deceased, should make speedy payment to the executors, in order to enable them to discharge the just debts of said estate, of which but too little notice has been taken: This therefore may inform all such who are so indebted by bond, bill, note, book debt, or unsettled accounts, that the executors will be under a necessity speedily to sue for the same, if not soon paid, as those to whom the estate is indebted grow, and will more and more grow impatient for the payment of their just demands on said estate. SARAH PISTORIUS, and GEORGE SHOEMAKER, Executors. ¶

N. B. To be sold by said executors, a tract of good land, in the township of Franconia, Philadelphia county, containing by computation 400 acres, which may be divided into several plantations, there being two settlements now thereon. For further particulars, enquire of said Executors, or of *Abraham Lucken*, living near the premises, or of *Thomas Rose*, in Germantown.

THERE is now at the plantation of John Johnson, in Warwick township, Bucks county, a black horse, about fourteen hands high, branded with the letter E on the shoulder and thigh, and is a pacer. Whoever describes his other marks, proves his property, and pays charges, may have him again, by applying to said JOHN JOHNSON. ¶

RUN away from the subscriber, living near Christine Bridge, a servant man, named Richard Faulkner, but may change his name; he is a painter and carver by trade, about 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, smooth faced, has a mould on his cheek, much given to drinking and talking: Had on, when he went away, a fustian coat, white jacket, and leather breeches. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall receive Four Pistoles reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN SINGLETON.

CAME to the plantation of John Leadlie, in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, on the 17th inst. A small light bay horse, his age unknown, branded on the near thigh with the letter H. The owner coming, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to said JOHN LEADLIE. ⊕

N. B. To be sold by said Leadlie, A servant girl, who has three years and six months to serve. She can wash, iron, and understands needle-work very well; and is fit for town or country business.

To be SOLD, for no Fault,

A WHITE Lad, and a Negroe woman; the man writes a good hand, and is very quick in accompts; he is a butcher by trade, and has been used to attend at a tavern: He has upwards of three years to serve, and is 18 years of age. The Negroe woman is 27 years of age; she is an excellent cook, understands a dairy very well, and is fit for a gentleman's country house: She has a Male-child, between 3 and 4 months of age, strong and hearty. For further particulars, enquire of SUSANNAH RUSH, facing the Jersey Market. ¶

Philadelphia, August 21, 1755.

PUBLICK notice is hereby given to the creditors of Joseph Carbut, late of this city chairmaker, that the auditors appointed by order of court to settle and adjust their accounts, do hereby appoint to meet said creditors the thirtieth instant, at John Biddle's, in Philadelphia, at three a clock in the afternoon; where said creditors are desired to give their attendance, with their accounts legally attested. And those persons indebted to said estate, are likewise desired to pay the same immediately to said auditors.

Philadelphia, August 7, 1755.

For LONDON,

The Brigantine
KENSINGTON,
WILLIAM CUZZINS
Commander;

Lying at Hamilton's wharff: Will sail in fourteen days, having great part of her cargo on board. For freight or passage, apply to Attwood Shute, or said commander on board.

N. B She is a prime sailer, and has good accommodations for passengers.

For LONDON,

The Ship
MARLBOROUGH,
DANIEL JOY
Commander;

Having good accommodations for passengers, and great part of her cargo provided, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, apply to Thomas Crosby, or James Pemberton.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN or strayed from William Rodman, of Bensalem, Bucks county, on the 28th of July last, at night, a fine black mare, but tann'd with the sun, 15 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, a natural pacer, goes light and easy, has a large snip on her nose, and runs up her face small to a star in her forehead, the snip is most on the off nostril; the near hind-foot white; branded on the off buttock with the letter I; had a short switch tail, was shod before, and her mane hangs on the off side. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to her owner, shall have Forty Shillings reward; and if stolen, and the thief taken and secur'd, so as he may be brought to justice, Four Pounds, and reasonable charges, paid by me WILLIAM RODMAN. ¶

RUN away, on the 27th of June last, from James Barclay, of Warrington, Bucks county, a Scotch servant lad, named Neill M'Fall, about 18 years of age, of middle size, with a round full face, and his hair lately cut off: Had on when he went away, a dark colour'd silk cap, felt hat, tow and flax shirt, a striped linsey jacket, linen trowsers, old thread stockings, and new shoes, with brass buckles in them. He also took a wallet with him, and in it a corded linen jacket, linen drawers, blue worsted stockings, linen shirt, a flag silk handkerchief, a stock and clasp, the clasp marked A L. He likewise took some money with him. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so as his master may have him again, shall have Five Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JAMES BARCLAY.

Philadelphia, August 5, 1755.

RUN away last night, from the subscriber, living in Burlington, an Irish servant man, named Edmund Hacket, about 24 years of age, of a sandy complexion, has short curled hair, and a great stoppage in his speech, pretends to be a shoemaker: Took with him a good drab colour'd coat, plain made, a new ozenbrigs jacket, several shirts, a pair of white trowsers, and good shoes and stockings. It is supposed he is gone off with a tall thin faced man that was seen in his company. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

PATRICK O HANLON.

N. B. All masters of vessels, or captains, are forbid to enlist or carry him off. ¶

New-Castle, August 4, 1755.

COmmitted to the goal of New-Castle county, on suspicion of being a run-away servant, a man, who calls himself William Davies, about 28 years of age, about five feet ten inches high, slender in body, of a fair complexion, and wears his hair, has on, white yarn hose, a red flannel jacket, and an old hat. If he be a servant, his master is hereby desired to come, take him out, and pay his charges, before the tenth of September next, otherwise he will be sold for the same, by JOHN THOMPSON, sub-sheriff. ¶

ABsented himself from his majesty's service, on the 31st of July, John Clerk, born in England, a labourer, about 35 years of age, five feet seven inches high, of a fair complection, grey eyes, large nose, round face, and square built. Whoever brings said Clerk to the Indian King, in Philadelphia, shall have a Guinea reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ADOLPH BENZEL, recruiting captain.

THOMAS HEWES,

Upholsterer, at Joseph Ogden's, in Chestnut-street, near Second-street, Philadelphia,

MAKES all sorts of upholsterer's work, at the most reasonable rates; such as beds and window curtains, easy chairs, couches, matrasses, feather beds, sacking bottoms, chair bottoms, ship stools and umbrelloes, &c. Those who are pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend on being served with the utmost care and dispatch by their friend THOMAS HEWES. ⊙

RUN away from Philemon Thomas, of Queen Anne's county, Maryland, a servant man, named John Apperley, a smooth faced fellow: Had on when he went away, an old fine hat, cut round the brim, and bound with the same, a coarse shirt and trowsers, a white woollen jacket, and old shoes. He limps a little as he walks, as if one leg was shorter than the other. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive Twenty Shillings reward besides what the law allows, from PHILEMON THOMAS. ¶

STRAYED or stolen away from William M'Ilvaine's plantation, commonly called The Great Island, near Bristol, in the county of Bucks, about the tenth of July last, a neat yoke of oxen, in tolerable good order, both black, very much alike with respect to shapes, each of them have the end of their tails broke off, one of them has a white face, and the other only part of it white. Whoever brings the said yoke of oxen to the said plantation, and delivers them to Hugh Dun overseer thereon, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges; or whoever secures them, so that the overseer may have them again, shall have a Pistole reward, paid by WILLIAM M'ILVAINE, or HUGH DUN.

N. B. The yoke of oxen were bred at Richard Mount's in Freehold, within six miles of Allen's-town, in the Jerseys; but as enquiry has been made at Richard Mount's about them, and no account of them, it is uncertain which side of the river they may be on.

To be sold by Alexander Graydon of Bristol, or William M'Ilvaine in Philadelphia, a large and good flat, with her rigging, sails, anchor, &c. She is but four years old this summer, and carries fourteen cord of green hickery. Any person inclining to purchase, may have time to pay the money, giving good security, if required. The flat lies now at Bristol. ⊕

Philadelphia, August 21, 1755.

RUN away, on the 17th instant, from John Daniel, of London-grove township, Chester county, An Irish servant man, named William Nixon; he is a short, thick, well-set and down-looking fellow, about 5 feet 6 inches high; of a swarthy complexion, big nose, and broad face: Had with him, when he went away, a linen cap, light colour'd homespun worsted jacket, two pair of tow trowsers, two tow shirts, light blue yarn stockings, and new shoes. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

⊕ JOHN DANIEL.

N. B. All recruiting officers, and captains of vessels, are desired not to enlist, or carry the said servant off.

Norrington, August 12, 1755.

RUN away, on the tenth instant, from the subscriber, living in the township of Norrington, Philadelphia county, A Dutch servant man, named Andrew Swarts; he has light brown hair: Had on when he went away, a green coat, lin'd with green linsey, blue broadcloth jacket, without sleeves, homespun shirt, tow trowsers, good shoes, with brass buckles in them, pale blue ribb'd stockings, and a half worn felt hat; he walks clumsey, speaks but indifferent English, and is a miller by trade. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by MILES EVANS. ⊕

Philadelphia, August 7, 1755.

WHEREAS Mary Fulbert, the wife of William Fulbert of Amwell, in New-Jersey, hath eloped from her said husband, these are therefore to forewarn all persons whatever from trusting her on his account; for he will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. WILLIAM FULBERT.

N. B. Whoever buys or harbours any goods that the said Mary Fulbert may either sell to, or lodge with, any person, belonging to me, I will prosecute according to law in such cases. ¶

To be SOLD, by SAMUEL BURLING, *of Burlington,*

A TRACT of land, in the county of Sussex, and western division of the province of New-Jersey, lying about two miles from Delaware river, at a hill called Penungacuhong, and about four miles from Oxford Furnace, containing 1500 acres, the whole being well timber'd, a considerable quantity of which is black walnut, a branch of Pophannunk river, called Beaver Dam Branch, runs through it; on each side of which, as well as on other parts of said tract, may be made a considerable quantity of choice meadow. It will be sold all together, or in 200 acre lots, as may best suit the purchaser. Likewise a cedar swamp, lying in Gloucester county, about nine miles from Timber-creek, and sixteen from Philadelphia, containing about 300 acres, well timber'd. †

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY servant girl's time, who has two years to serve. She is fit for town or country business. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office.

A PERSON, well qualified for a Manager of Iron-works, and the Care of a Plantation, may hear of Encouragement, by applying to the printers hereof.

STOLEN away from Isaac Reeder, of Trenton on the fourth of July last, a black horse, near 14 hands high, has a bald face, branded I R on the near thigh, carries his head low, and is six years old. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, shall have Three Pounds reward; and if the horse only, Thirty Shillings, and reasonable charges, paid by ISAAC REEDER.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A VALUABLE plantation, situated in the Manor township, Lancaster county, containing 300 acres, 100 whereof is clear'd, and in good fence. There is likewise 30 acres of choice meadow, and more may be made, the whole plantation being well water'd. There is also on it a very good painted frame dwelling-house, a barn, stable, spring-house, and all other out-houses necessary for any farmer. The purchaser may have a long time to pay the purchase money, giving security, and paying Interest. For other particulars apply to WILLIAM WRIGHT. ¶

N. B. It is the plantation that was formerly in the possession of Andrew Cornish.

TO be sold by publick vendue by the subscriber, on the 27th day of this instant August, at the Corporation Ferry, on Schuylkill, sundry sorts of household goods, wine, spirit, rum, horses, cows, waggons, carts, timber wheels, two ferry flats, canoes, a large quantity of scantling, and several servants times, and implements of husbandry. Six months credit will be given, giving security, if required, by JAMES COULTAS.

N. B. To be lett, a good plantation, situated in Blockley township, about five miles from Philadelphia, of near 200 acres of clear mowable and arable land, a good conveniency for a large dairy, with good fences, buildings and orchard; hay sufficient to keep a good stock; all in good repair; to be enter'd on this fall, or next spring. For terms apply to JAMES COULTAS.

[*See the Half-sheet for the other Advertisements.*]

August 28, 1755. NUMB. 1392.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

A LIST of the Numbers that came up PRIZES in the Firſt Claſs of the *Academy* LOTTERY.

No.	Ps.	No.	Ps.	No.	Ps.	No.	Ps.	No.	Ps.	No.	Ps.	No.	Ps.	No.	Ps.	No.	Ps.	No.	Ps.	No.	Ps.	No.	Ps.	No.	Ps.	No.	Ps.	No.	Ps.
4	2	442	2	943	2	1422	2	1867	2	2283	2	2878	2	3254	2	3744	2	4083	2	4399	2	4891	2	5319	2	5736	2	6111	2	6545	2	7022	2
9	4	55	2	44	2	28	2	73	4	85	2	96	2	57	2	48	2	4110	2	4406	2	93	2	24	2	50	2	14	2	47	2	24	10
16	2	60	2	53	2	29	2	76	2	2301	2	2903	2	63	2	55	2	24	2	7	2	95	4	26	2	54	2	17	4	52	2	40	2
21	2	71	2	76	2	32	2	86	2	4	2	8	2	67	2	64	2	26	2	12	2	99	2	29	2	56	2	19	2	63	2	41	2
32	2	80	10	82	2	39	2	88	2	25	2	15	2	69	2	79	2	33	2	14	4	4908	2	51	2	57	2	28	2	66	2	71	2
35	2	84	4	93	2	53	2	90	4	35	2	43	2	71	4	88	2	37	2	23	2	21	2	53	2	65	2	41	2	85	2	80	2
41	2	87	2	94	2	65	2	95	2	44	2	48	20	74	2	94	2	39	2	25	2	36	2	64	2	68	2	46	4	88	2	88	2
53	2	501	2	98	2	83	2	99	4	45	2	61	2	77	2	98	2	41	4	36	2	47	4	94	2	82	2	58	2	6618	2	98	2
74	2	26	2	1001	4	85	2	1903	2	61	4	79	2	86	2	3800	2	46	80	56	100	51	2	95	2	85	2	64	2	19	2	7109	2
89	2	51	2	25	2	87	4	4	2	87	4	80	2	88	2	1	2	48	4	62	100	53	2	99	4	92	2	68	2	20	2	12	4
105	2	53	2	49	2	91	4	15	2	2433	4	3006	2	3303	2	3	2	53	2	71	2	67	2	5409	2	5803	2	90	2	31	2	21	2
6	2	55	4	75	2	95	4	30	2	42	2	10	4	26	4	21	2	54	2	89	2	72	40	11	2	8	2	98	2	33	2	26	2
15	2	56	2	78	2	96	2	51	2	59	2	11	80	56	4	22	2	55	2	94	2	76	2	27	2	11	4	99	2	76	2	29	2
35	2	80	4	98	10	1505	2	53	2	61	2	15	2	60	2	36	2	56	2	4512	2	91	2	32	2	36	4	6201	2	77	2	56	2
48	2	90	2	1107	2	15	2	58	2	64	2	22	2	70	2	48	2	69	2	20	2	92	2	36	2	37	4	9	2	82	2	59	2
59	2	628	2	21	4	28	2	60	4	66	2	38	4	72	2	56	2	72	2	32	2	5000	2	41	2	44	2	57	20	95	2	60	2
71	2	38	2	37	2	29	2	73	2	73	2	40	2	77	2	60	4	73	2	33	2	38	2	44	2	45	2	61	4	99	2	75	2
72	2	47	2	43	2	33	2	76	2	89	2	43	2	3408	4	62	2	83	2	37	4	44	2	47	2	50	2	6303	2	6710	2	76	2
76	2	55	2	49	2	36	4	83	2	91	2	46	2	20	2	65	2	93	2	48	4	47	2	48	2	64	2	10	2	14	2	7209	2
78	2	58	2	52	4	37	2	90	2	94	2	47	2	23	2	71	2	98	2	49	2	49	4	56	2	67	2	11	2	16	2	17	2
204	40	61	2	60	2	49	2	92	2	98	2	49	2	28	4	90	2	4212	2	51	2	55	2	61	2	73	2	12	2	38	2	29	2
7	2	64	2	69	2	51	2	2006	2	2515	2	52	2	31	2	96	2	14	2	54	4	69	4	79	2	79	2	13	2	39	2	35	2
16	2	67	2	74	2	70	2	7	2	25	2	60	4	50	2	3903	2	32	2	58	40	74	4	97	2	84	2	22	2	81	2	36	2
31	4	79	2	77	2	87	2	21	100	39	2	61	2	52	2	5	4	43	2	59	2	88	2	5502	2	89	2	29	2	99	2	50	2
35	2	80	2	04	2	91	2	29	2	43	2	68	2	55	2	13	2	51	2	63	2	95	2	6	4	5907	2	33	4	6817	2	58	2
46	2	81	2	1200	20	98	2	35	2	44	2	77	2	74	20	15	2	56	2	70	2	5119	10	20	250	22	4	42	2	28	2	76	2
48	2	85	2	11	2	1606	2	36	2	64	2	80	2	95	2	16	2	63	2	74	2	23	4	35	2	23	2	45	4	34	2	90	2
64	2	98	2	21	2	24	2	37	4	67	2	82	2	3510	2	26	2	66	2	79	2	35	2	37	4	25	2	55	4	38	2	92	40
89	2	708	2	27	2	35	250	41	2	76	2	91	4	22	2	32	4	75	2	92	2	39	2	42	2	42	2	59	4	54	2	7317	2
302	2	11	2	39	4	46	2	53	2	79	4	92	2	33	2	33	2	76	20	97	4	43	4	44	2	53	2	65	2	55	2	42	2
9	2	21	2	45	2	47	2	59	4	85	2	96	2	53	2	40	2	77	2	4607	2	46	2	57	2	59	2	70	4	59	4	47	4
18	2	23	2	46	2	49	2	71	2	94	2	97	4	71	2	43	2	79	2	12	2	48	4	75	2	71	4	79	2	61	10	52	2
24	2	36	2	57	2	59	10	74	2	2603	2	3112	2	75	2	46	2	81	2	31	4	82	2	82	2	84	2	93	2	66	2	67	2
29	2	53	2	64	2	63	2	80	2	28	2	23	2	76	2	47	2	97	2	45	2	86	2	86	2	85	2	99	2	67	4	77	2
31	4	79	2	66	4	84	4	99	4	38	2	32	2	79	2	53	2	98	2	55	4	87	2	89	2	90	2	6416	2	71	2	97	2
34	2	86	2	80	2	85	2	2110	2	49	2	38	2	94	4	56	2	4301	2	68	2	88	2	92	2	6001	2	18	2	74	2	7402	2
41	2	87	4	86	4	96	2	24	2	52	2	42	2	99	2	58	80	4	4	88	2	99	2	93	2	3	2	3	2	78	2	12	20
42	2	88	2	90	2	1708	2	26	4	63	4	48	10	3611	2	81	4	9	2	4700	2	5204	4	5600	2	11	2	39	2	85	4	31	2
43	2	92	2	95	2	23	2	28	4	68	2	57	2	14	2	89	2	10	2	8	2	12	2	2	2	12	2	52	2	92	2	39	2
49	2	802	2	1307	2	37	4	29	2	72	4	77	4	17	2	93	2	14	2	11	2	20	2	3	2	27	2	60	2	96	500	43	2
52	2	17	2	15	2	59	2	61	2	74	2	92	4	19	2	96	2	21	4	26	4	23	2	6	2	35	2	63	2	99	2	45	2
59	2	19	2	19	2	65	2	72	2	81	4	98	2	24	2	4027	4	22	2	57	2	24	2	11	2	38	2	73	2	6906	2	61	2
71	2	22	2	27	2	67	2	80	2	2709	2	99	4	27	2	36	2	28	4	73	2	25	2	23	4	45	2	75	2	30	2	82	2
74	2	48	2	31	2	83	2	96	2	17	2	3201	2	34	2	38	2	31	4	96	2	43	2	24	2	48	2	78	2	35	2	92	4
77	2	55	2	33	4	90	2	2203	2	26	2	10	2	42	2	44	10	43	2	4803	20	53	2	44	2	52	2	81	2	40	4		
79	2	57	2	46	2	95	2	21	2	28	4	11	2	71	2	47	2	46	20	8	2	60	2	62	4	55	2	82	2	42	2		
98	2	59	4	54	2	1803	4	29	2	32	2	13	4	77	4	48	2	48	4	18	2	69	2	63	20	58	2	87	2	44	2		
99	2	72	2	57	2	22	2	36	2	39	4	15	2	84	2	57	2	65	2	24	2	71	2	74	2	65	2	6501	2	45	2		
400	2	77	2	65	2	38	10	52	2	47	2	20	4	3703	4	72	4	68	2	45	2	80	2	75	2	80	2	15	2	59	2		
9	2	89	2	67	2	40	2	59	2	51	2	21	2	23	2	73	2	74	4	63	2	84	2	89	10	82	2	29	2	63	4		
17	2	902	2	76	2	42	2	60	2	55	4	29	4	33	2	75	2	83	2	76	4	94	2	91	2	83	2	34	2	64	2		
21	2	8	2	85	2	56	2	62	2	2813	2	41	4	34	2	77	2	85	4	77	2	5304	2	5700	4	84	2	36	4	76	4		
26	2	10	2	89	2	59	2	71	2	29	2	42	2	35	2	80	2	90	2	83	2	9	2	23	2	91	2	42	2	79	4		
40	2	26	2	1405	2	63	2	73	2	46	2	50	2	36	2	82	2	97	4	87	20	13	2	24	2	6107	2	43	2	7019	2		

No 6342 Firſt drawn, 10 Pieces. No. 1346 Laſt drawn 10 Pieces. No. 1239 drawn next before the 500, 10 Pieces. No. 1598 drawn next after the 500, 10 Pieces.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Remainder of the Meſſages which paſſed between the GOVERNOR *and* ASSEMBLY, *relating to the Bill for granting* Fifty Thouſand Pounds *for the King's Uſe.*

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING amended the Bill for raiſing *Fifty Thouſand Pounds*, and not being yet ſatisfied that it is in my Power, or conſiſtent with my Truſt, to paſs it without thoſe Amendments, whatever I may be, when I hear what you propoſe to ſay to me upon the Head, I think it neceſſary, in Anſwer to your Meſſage of Yeſterday, to inform you, that I do adhere to the Amendments made by me to the ſaid Bill.

Auguſt 14, 1755. *ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.*

In Aſſembly, the Twenty firſt of the Eighth Month, *called* Auguſt, 1755, *A. M.*

Ordered, That *Evan Morgan*, *William Callender*, *Mahlon Kirkbride*, *George Aſhbridge*, *James Wright*, *David M'Conaughy*, and *Moſes Starr*, wait upon the Governor with the following Meſſage, *viz.*

"The Houſe met on the Twenty-third of laſt Month, on the Governor's Summons, in an Affair of the higheſt Conſequence to the Welfare of this Province, and the other Colonies on the Continent of *North-America*. We conſidered the Importance of the preſent Situation of our Affairs, and ſent up a Bill to the Governor for granting *Fifty Thouſand Pounds* for the King's Uſe. This Bill has been repeatedly under his Conſideration ever ſince the Second Inſtant, ſo that he muſt be fully acquainted with the Bill, and his own Sentiments upon it; we therefore earneſtly requeſt, that he would now give us a poſitive Anſwer, whether he will or will not aſſent to the Bill as it lies before him."

Eodem Die, P. M.

A Meſſage from the GOVERNOR by the Secretary.

SIR,

"*The Governor having by Meſſage of the Fourteenth Inſtant informed you, That he did not think it conſiſtent with his Power or Truſt to paſs the Bill for raiſing* Fifty Thouſand Pounds, *without the Amendments he had made to it, and that he adhered to thoſe Amendments, is ſurprized at your Meſſage of this Day, to which he can only ſay, That he thinks it his Duty to adhere ſtill to the Amendments he made to that Bill.*"

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe the GOVERNOR,

THE Governor was pleaſed, in his Meſſage of the Fourteenth Inſtant, to tell us, that "he was not *yet* ſatisfied it "was in his Power, or conſiſtent with his Truſt, to paſs our Bill "without his Amendments, *whatever he might be when he heard* "*what we propoſed to ſay to him on that Head*;" and we underſtood thoſe Words to expreſs a Suſpenſion of his Determination for that Time. We ſince ſent him a long Meſſage, containing the Reaſons of our Judgment, that it was both in his Power and conſiſtent with his Truſt to paſs the Bill without thoſe Amendments: And yet, in Anſwer to our Meſſage of Yeſterday, requeſting his final Reſolution, he is only pleaſed to ſay, that he is ſurprized at ſuch a Meſſage, having told us, in his ſaid Meſſage of the Fourteenth, that he adhered to his Amendments.----We cannot ſee the Reaſons of the Governor's Surprize on this Occaſion, ſince from all that had paſſed between us, and eſpecially as he had not then ſent down our Bill, we think the Governor could not but expect ſuch a Meſſage from us.

The Governor thought fit in his Meſſage of the Sixteenth to acquaint us, "That he would readily paſs a Bill for ſtriking any "Sum in Paper Money the preſent Exigency may require, provided "Funds are eſtabliſhed for ſinking the ſame in Five Years."

But as we have no Funds capable of ſinking ſo great a Sum in Five Years, without the Aſſiſtance of an equitable Tax, to which the Governor would ſtill have his Objections in Favour of the Proprietary Eſtate; and the Propoſal of ſtriking Paper Money, might lead us again into many Diſputes, which we choſe, by the Form of this Bill, to avoid, agreeable to the Governor's Advice in his Speech at the Opening of the Seſſion; we, in our Turn, ſhould be *ſurprized* to receive ſuch a Propoſal now from him, if we had the leaſt Reaſon to think he was ſincerely deſirous of having any Thing done for the Defence of the Province.

Being now convinced that no farther Benefit to the Country can ariſe from our continuing longer together at this Time; and being under a Neceſſity of meeting again in a few Weeks to ſettle the Accounts of the Year, we take Leave to acquaint the Governor, that we incline to adjourn this Day to the Fifteenth of *September* enſuing, if he hath no Objection to that Time.

Signed by Order of the Houſe,

Auguſt 22, 1755. ISAAC NORRIS, *Speaker.*

WILLIAMSBURG, Auguſt 8.

On Tueſday laſt the General Aſſembly of this Colony met, when his Honour the Governor was pleaſed to open the Seſſion with the following SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

I AM truly ſorry for the Occaſion of calling you together ſo ſuddenly; but the unexpected and fatal Defeat of General *Braddock*, at *Monaungahela*, made it abſolutely neceſſary to call the Aſſembly; that the moſt vigorous and ſpeedy Efforts might immediately be exerted, to prevent the deſtructive Effects of an Event particularly threatning this Colony with the moſt fatal Conſequences. The Letters I received from Mr. *Orme*, Aid de Camp to the General, and from Colonel *Waſhington*, I ſhall cauſe to be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

As the Road from Fort *Cumberland* to the *Obio* is now opened, and our Enemies poſſeſſed of great Part of our Artillery; this Colony is extremely laid open, and expoſed to the Inſults of a barbarous and inhuman Enemy, flushed and elated with their late Succeſs.

This lays you, *Gentlemen*, under an indiſpenſable Neceſſity of doing every Thing that may conduce to diſlodge thoſe Murderers, and preſerve our Fellow Subjects from the baſe and horrid Butcheries that they have already given us ſo many exaſperating Specimens of, and are impatient to repeat.

I have endeavoured to check their Violence, by ordering out three Companies of Rangers in the three Frontier Counties; but it is with you, *Gentlemen*, to effectuate my earneſt Deſire of ſerving my Royal Maſter, and ſaving his People, by ſtrengthening my Hands with ſuch Means, as may beſt enable me to act with Quickneſs and Force on every Occaſion, as the Emergency of our Affairs may require.

The firſt Preparative is, I conceive, to form and enforce ſuch a Law, as may render the Militia both able, and ready to be uſeful, when call'd upon to defend their Country; and therefore, I would recommend to you, the forming ſuch an Act, as may oblige every Subject, that is able to bear Arms, to be ready and obedient on all Occaſions, to acquire ſuch Military Knowledge, and ſubmit to ſuch Military Diſcipline, as can alone make them act with Safety and Honour to themſelves, and Utility to their Country.

The natural Bravery of our Countrymen, if ever queſtioned, is now eſtabliſhed beyond a Doubt, by thoſe *Virginia* Forces, who purchaſed, with their Lives, immortal Glory to their Country and themſelves, on the Banks of *Monaungahela*.

It remains only to regulate and conduct this Valour, of which our People are ſo eminently poſſeſſed; and then to furniſh them with the proper Means for applying it in Action. The Mention of this laſt Requeſt ſuggeſts to me, the unarmed and unprovided State of the Colony; which, with great Concern, I find by an exact Enquiry,

quiry, that I have just now caused to be made, is such, as requires your immediate Consideration of, and Provision for.

The brutal Savages, who are lurking and prowling about our Habitations to perpetrate the most cruel Outrages, have justly subjected themselves to be considered, rather as devouring Beasts of Prey than hostile Men: Therefore, I hope you will think the Measures taken by our Brethren of *New-England*, expedient for your Safety also, and by giving a Reward for the taking or scalping our *Indian* Enemies, provide such an Encouragement as may induce our People to cut off the Destroyers, before they come to execute their purposed Villainies on our helpless Wives, and poor defenceless Babes, after whose Blood the insatiate Cowards thirst incessantly.

Whatever be determined on in this imminent Danger, I doubt not you will consider, that the putting those Resolutions in Execution will be attended with Expence, which however great and burthensome at present, yet will be rendered less uneasy by the Consideration, to which I hope every One will recur, that it is to preserve to us, and our Posterity, the most invaluable, and by all Mankind esteemed, the most dear and most desirable of all human Treasures, *RELIGIOUS* and *CIVIL LIBERTY*.

The Magazine in this City is much exposed, I therefore think it absolutely necessary to have a Guard-Room built, and a proper Guard established, to be by due Rotation constantly in Duty: I hope you will agree with me that this is necessary, and accordingly appropriate a sufficient Sum for building the Guard-Room, and paying the Guard.

Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

The Urgency of every Circumstance attending this unhappy Cause of your Meeting, will, I hope, excite your utmost Diligence, and that you will expedite all your Proceedings, with the closest Application, and Attention to the important Purpose, which will by no Means admit of any Delay; lest we verify the opprobrious Taunt of our Enemies, who boasted, That they would employ in Actions the Time we wasted in futile and undeterminate Considerations.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

Never was any Assembly, whereon more immediately depended, not to say the Honour only, but the Preservation and Safety of the Colony. Let our Country's Danger enflame our Bosoms with the most vigorous Resolutions, to signalize ourselves in her Cause on every Occasion, either in Counsel or in the Field; and emulous of the brave Example of our slaughtered Heroes, let us seize every Opportunity to enrol our Names in the Records of immortal Honour, with theirs, whose Obsequies we should celebrate, not with fruitless Lamentations, but with just and animated Vengeance on their Destroyers.

To the Honourable ROBERT DINWIDDIE, *Esq; His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Colony and Dominion of* Virginia:

The humble ADDRESS of the COUNCIL.

SIR,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Council of *Virginia*, now met in General Assembly, most heartily return your Honour our unfeigned and cordial Thanks, for your truly affectionate Speech at the Opening of this Session, and our sincere Acknowledgments for your unwearied Application to the Royal Service, and the Establishment of the common Happiness and Tranquility of this Country, upon a permanent Foundation.

We esteem it a fresh Instance of your great Regard for the Honour and Interest of this Colony, that you have called us together at this critical Juncture: The unexpected Defeat of General *Braddock*, is an Event which particularly threatens this Continent, and requires the most speedy and vigorous Efforts, to prevent the dreadful Consequences thereof.

Animated, Sir, by your pathetic Advice, encouraged by your Example, and fully sensible of the destructive Schemes of a cruel and perfidious Enemy, we assure your Honour, that, in Conjunction with the House of Burgesses, we will exert our utmost Endeavours to maintain the just Rights of the Crown, preserve our Fellow-Subjects from the Incursions of the *Indians*, and disappoint the ambitious Views of *France*. The Cause of our Country, which would bleed at their Success, the Remembrance of our brave, tho' unfortunate Countrymen, and the Consideration of our Families, which would fall into Want, and Desolation, fire us with the most ardent Warmth, to defend our *RELIGIOUS* and *CIVIL LIBERTY*, and to defeat their bold and treacherous Designs, who are plotting the Ruin of Us, and our Posterity.

To which his Honour was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Council,

I AM greatly obliged to you, for your kind and affectionate Address, and for the just Observations you make of our Danger at this Time, and your sincere Intention of joining with the House of Burgesses, in maintaining the just Rights of the Crown, and Preservation of our Fellow Subjects: From these sanguine Resolutions, what may we not expect, with the Countenance of Heaven on our Endeavours.

It gives me infinite Pleasure, in our present unhappy Circumstances, to see you, Gentlemen, so bravely resolute to support and defend our religious and civil Liberties; for all which I most sincerely thank you. And I desire to assure you, that I will, to the utmost of my Power, join with you in those necessary and desirable Ends.

To the Honourable ROBERT DINWIDDIE, *Esq; His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Colony and Dominion of* Virginia;

The humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE of BURGESSES.

SIR,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Burgesses of *Virginia*, now met in General Assembly, return your Honour our sincere Thanks, for your affectionate Speech, at the Opening of this Session.

The Defeat of his Majesty's Forces under the Command of General *Braddock*, and the Loss of so many brave Men, who gloriously died in the Cause of their King and Country, must naturally affect us with the greatest Concern.

But these unhappy and unexpected Strokes of War, serve only to animate a just Resentment, and engage us to exert our utmost Spirit and Vigour, against a barbarous and inhuman Enemy, the Slaves of arbitrary Power, and the Disturbers of the Peace of Mankind.

Actuated by these Sentiments, and influenced by the strongest Principles of Fidelity to his Majesty, and Love to our Country, we beg Leave to assure your Honour, that no Endeavour on our Part shall be wanting, to repel these cruel Invaders of our Properties; being fully convinced, the People of *Virginia* will think no Burthen too grievous, that shall be found necessary for the Preservation of that which is so valuable and dear to them, their *CIVIL* and *RELIGIOUS LIBERTY*.

To which his Honour was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

I RETURN you my sincere Thanks for this affectionate and loyal Address: It breathes the true Spirit of Patriotism, it is so expressive of your Duty to the King and Love for your Country; it also strongly displays your just Resentment of the Defeat of General Braddock, *and the Loss of our brave Countrymen.*

It gives me great Pleasure to observe your Intentions to do in all your Power to repel the cruel Invaders of our Properties: Nothing shall be wanting on my Part to assist in so desirable a Work; and what Confidence you may repose in me shall always be discharged with Probity, to these great and important Services.

By Captain Falkner, arrived here in seven Weeks from Bourdeaux, we have the following Advices, viz.

LISBON, May 5.

THE Count de Bassi, Ambassador from France, has delivered to M. de Carvalho, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, a Memorial, the Intent whereof is to engage our Court in the Alliance which the most Christian King has concluded with his Catholick Majesty, for supporting their mutual Interests in the West-Indies.

Legborn, May 23. According to Letters from Corsica we learn, that the Tranquility of that Isle was like to meet with new Troubles; the Chiefs of the Malcontents having again declared, that they will sacrifice their Lives, rather than submit to the Genoese Government. 'Tis added, that a Body of French Troops were soon expected at Bastia, to endeavour to reduce the Malcontents to Obedience.

Bourdeaux, May 27. A Fleet of ten or twelve Ships, with Recruits and Stores, will, in a few Weeks be ready to sail from this Port to our Western Colonies; we expect also a Convoy from Brest to accompany these Vessels to the Caribbees.

Paris, June 2. The following is the Sentence passed upon Lewis Mandrin, on the 24th of May, and executed on the 26th:

We the Commissioners, &c. have declared Lewis Mandrin, a Native of Dauphiny, duly convicted of having carried on a Contraband Trade, in an unlawful Assembly, and by Force of Arms, during the two Years that he has been obliged to leave his Place of Abode, on Account of his having counterfeited the Coin, and committed Murder; and particularly for having been the Chief of a Gang of eleven or twelve Smugglers, &c. For the Reparation of which, and the other Crimes proved against him, we have condemned the said Lewis Mandrin to be delivered to the Executioner of Justice, to be stript to his Shirt, with a Rope about his Neck, and a Writing affixed to him, containing these Words in large Characters, 'The Chief of Smugglers, of Criminals guilty of High 'Treason, of Assassins, Robbers, and Disturbers of the Publick 'Peace,' holding in his Hand a lighted Wax Candle of the Weight of Two Pounds, before the Cathedral Church of Valence, in Dauphiny, where the said Mandrin, bare-headed and kneeling, shall declare with a loud Voice, that he begs Pardon of God, of the King, and of the Officers of Justice, for all the Crimes and Villainies by him committed. He shall then be taken to the Place of Execution, and there have his Arms, Legs, Thighs, and Back broken while alive, on a Scaffold prepared for that Purpose, and at length be put on a Wheel with his Face turned towards Heaven, where he is to end his Life. After which, his dead Body shall by the Executioner be exposed on the Gibbet of that City. Previously to this, the said Mandrin shall be put to the Question ordinary and extraordinary by Torture, in order to obtain from his own Mouth the Truth of the Facts mentioned in his Trial, together with the Discovery of his Accomplices. We also hereby declare all and each of his Goods confiscated to the King, &c.

Hanover, June 4. The King, notwithstanding his advanced Age, is every Morning up very early. His Majesty chusing to sacrifice his own Repose to that of Europe, is incessantly employed in endeavouring to preserve the Tranquility which it at present enjoys.

We are generally of Opinion here, that the King, during his Stay in this Country, will see several important Affairs determined, particularly that concerning his Pretensions to East-Friesland, the Marriage of the Prince of Wales with the eldest Princess of Wolfenbuttel, and the Election of a King of the Romans.

Paris A-la-main, June 9. Last Wednesday the King's four Commissioners to the General Assembly of the Clergy demanded of them, in the King's Name, Sixteen Millions, declaring at the same time, that his Majesty allowed them to borrow the said Sum at Four per Cent. and that on Payment thereof they should be exempted from the Twentieth Penny.

Algiers, May 14. The Night of the 12th the Dey received Intimation of an intended Revolt, and at the same Time the Ringleaders thereof were discovered and seized: They were immediately sent to Prison, and 'tis imagined have been privately executed. Tho' there is a perfect Calm at present, it is questioned whether Things will continue so long, the People having been violently enraged ever since the Taking of the three Xebecks by the Spaniards. The discontented Party are impatiently desirous to be only at Peace with England and France, and at War with all the other Christian Powers.

Nantz, June 1. The Court has lately sent Orders to the Governor of Martinico, and to those of the other Islands and French Colonies in America, to arm all the Ships that can be spared out of Trade, and to cause them to cruize about those Islands, in order to secure them from any Surprize on the Part of the English.

Ratisbon, June 5. Baron Genimingen, appointed Minister of the King of Great-Britain, Elector of Hanover, at the Dyet of the Empire, arrived here a few Days ago, provided with very important Instructions about the Affair of East Fritsland and other Matters relative to the Interests of the Germanick Body. The Minister of Brandenburgh has also received Instructions from his Court which are supposed to be equally important.

Paris, June 6. Besides the three Camps which are to be formed the latter End of the Summer in Flanders, and in the three Bishopricks, it is determined that there shall be another near Valence in Dauphiny.

According to Advices from Brest, M. de Macnamara having taken in the Provisions which he wanted, sailed again from that Port. The Squadron under his Command is to cruize upon the Coasts of Spain and Portugal, and to the Streights of Gibraltar.

Amsterdam Gazette, London, July 16. It is said the Government have delivered to all the foreign Ministers Reasons for sending a British Squadron to the West-Indies; to which Piece are annexed, Memorials and Papers serving to prove the Extent of Britain's Possession in North-America, as well as the Irregularity of the Steps taken by the French in that Part of the World.

LONDON, June 12.

Last Friday a French Family was seized by his Majesty's Messengers at Horsleydown, on board a French Trader, bound for Dunkirk, and several Letters of a very bad Tendency were found secreted in a Box on board the said Vessel, which were sealed up in order to be examined; and all the Parties taken into safe Custody by the Secretary of State's Warrant, on a violent Suspicion of High Treason.

June 13. A hundred Seamen will now compleatly man the Ships at Spithead; which are, The Royal George, St. George, Prince George, Prince, Barfleur, Lancaster, Monmouth, Warwick, Ipswich, Buckingham, Elizabeth, Oxford, Culloden, Nassau, Weymouth, Kingston, Medway, York, Rochester, Newcastle, Greenwich, Romney, Penzance, and Ambuscade.

June 14. By a private Letter from France it is said, that as soon as his Catholick Majesty has accommodated the Differences which have arisen between the French and British Courts, those two Powers are to act in Conjunction against the Algerines with other Powers, who will be invited into that Alliance, in order to extirpate that Nest of Pirates and make Conquests on their Coasts, which is thought to be the only Means of preserving a free Trade in the Mediterranean Sea, which for many Years has proved so very prejudicial to the maritime Commerce of most of the European Nations.

We hear that several more Men of War will be speedily sent to America.

We hear that the Bounty allowed to volunteer Seamen, will be continued for some Days; in the mean Time, the Impressing Men is continued at the several Ports.

Yesterday 6000 Ounces of Silver Coin were shipped for Virginia.

June 17. The Ships arrived in Holland, from the East-Indies, bring Advice of a most dreadful Earthquake in those Parts. On Sunday the 18th of August, 1754, about Four in the Afternoon, the whole Island of Amboyna was rocked and shaken with the utmost Violence; the Earth burst in many Places, and vast Torrents of Water issued out; the fine Stone Exchange, the Castle, and both the Churches, the Chinese Custom-house, and greatest Part of the Hospital, were entirely overturned and ruined; all the Stone Houses tumbled about the People's Ears, so that the Inhabitants were forced to erect slight Huts in the Fields to keep them from the Weather; the Governor Kluyzenaar was obliged to retire into such a House with the principal Officers of his Garrison, who by that Means were preserved. From the 18th of August to the 22d of September, 85 distinct Shocks were felt, by which a Multitude of Persons of both Sexes have been killed or lamed.

One of the Persons seized last Week at Horsleydown, on board a French Trader under Sail for Dunkirk, is Capt. James Menzies, who had a Command in the late Rebellion under old Gordon of Glenbucket.

Private Letters from Paris intimate, that M. Du Cosne, Agent at that Court, had had lately divers Conferences with the Ministers of France, upon a Mediation of the Differences between the two Courts, touching their present Pretensions to Lands in America, and that the same was like to be in a short Time amicably determined.

We hear that 13 additional Men of War, from 20 to 30 Guns, are forthwith to be equipped for Channel Service, by the Way of Precaution.

Several Carriages for Cannon, &c. are preparing in the Tower, to be sent on board his Majesty's Ships of War lately put into Commission.

June 19. The Nelly, Downie, bound from Cadiz for London, is lost on the Goodwin Sands; the Crew and Part of the Cargo are saved.

It is said that one of the Sloops of War, which lately sailed, is gone to enquire into the Truth of a Report, which has some Time prevailed, that the Salletines had declared War against the Subjects of this Nation.

This Day Sir Charles Hardy, Knight, set out for Portsmouth, to embark there on board his Majesty's Ship Sphynx, for his Government at New-York.

We hear that in case the French should, as reported, fit out Privateers and Letters of Mart Ships in America, to cruize on English Merchant-ships, the like will be done on the Part of the English: In the mean time it is much questioned, whether such Proceedings will not be looked upon as open Hostilities, and occasion a Rupture between principal Powers concerned in the Treaty concluded at Aix-la Chapelle.

Monday Night arrived an Express from Hanover, with Dispatches of the utmost Importance, relating to the present Situation of publick Affairs.

BOSTON, August 18.

From the *LONDON MAGAZINE* for *May*, 1755.

Number of the *British* Subjects, Men, Women and Children in the Colonies in *North-America*, taken from Militia Rolls, Poll-taxes, Bills of Mortality, Returns from Governors, and other authentick Authorities.

The Colonies of	*Inhabitants.*
HALIFAX *and Lunenburg in Nova-Scotia*	5000
New Hampshire	30000
Massachusetts-Bay	220000
Rhode-Island and Providence	35000
Connecticut	100000
New York	100000
The Jerseys	60000
Pennsylvania	250000
Maryland	85000
Virginia	85000
North-Carolina	45000
South-Carolina	30000
Georgia	6000
Total Number	1,051000

Exclusive of military Forces in the Pay of the Government, and Negroes.

Number of the *French* Inhabitants in *North-America*, exclusive of regular Troops and Negroes.

The Colonies of	*Inhabitants.*
Canada	45000
Louisiania	7000
	52000

So that the English *are more than in the Proportion of* 20 *to* 1; *but (in the Words of a Memorial quoted by the Author of* The State *of the British and French* Colonies in *North-America*) "*Union, Situation, proper Management of the* Indians, *superior Knowledge of the Country, and constant Application to a Purpose, will more than balance divided Numbers, and will easily break a Rope of Sand.*"

By a Vessel from Chignecto in Nova-Scotia, we have Advice, that most of the Transpot Vessels that carried our Troops down to that Province, are discharged; and that the Indians having killed one of our Soldiers, they ripped up his Belly, and mangled him in a most inhuman Manner

And by an Express Boat from Halifax, we have Advice, that our Men of War have taken a Snow from France, laden with Provisions for Louisburg, also a Ship from Canada, bound to France, with Dispatches for the Government, and sent them both into Halifax. That it being determined to remove the French Inhabitants, Seven Thousand of them are to be disposed of among the British Governments between Nova-Scotia and Georgia; for which Purpose all the Vessels at Halifax fit for that Service, were taken up, and Orders are come to this Town to engage as many Vessels as will carry off Two Thousand Persons.

We further hear, that on a Report that some French Ships had put into Newfoundland, a Number of our Ships of War were gone to look after them, and also to prevent the pernicious Trade between Louisburg and St. Peters.

By a Vessel arrived at Cape-Ann from Halifax, a Day or two ago, we are informed, that as she came out of the Harbour, one of his Majesty's Ships of 64 Guns, was carrying in a French Snow of War, that was formerly taken from the English.

Last Friday a Fisherman arrived at Cape-Ann, who says, that six Days before, he spoke with a 70 Gun Ship on the Eastern End of Bank Quero, who had been out 8 Weeks from England, and enquired of him if he had seen any more Ships; to which he replied, he had not.

NEW-YORK, August 25.

Our Intelligences from Oswego by Letters of the 9th Instant, and several Persons arrived from thence last Saturday, are to the following Effect, viz. That Colonel Schuyler, with his Division and Artillery, arrived there three Days before: That General Shirley was expected to be there as last Wednesday, having been met on the Road by some of the Persons come to Town, not far from the Fort: That they expected to be in Motion for Niagara soon after his Arrival; that they had 1000 Men employed on the Works laid out, which were forwarded with surprising Dispatch: And, that the Oswego Man of War, and one or two of the Vessels built on the Lake, had been out on a Cruize for several Days; but had not met with any of the Enemy.

We hear from Lime, in Connecticut, that Captain Mather, [illegible]

Best possible image.

rived there on the 18th Inſtant, in ten Days from Halifax, and reported, that the Fleet under the Command of Admiral Boſcawen was continually going out and in there, from their Cruize off of Louiſbourg; and that a few Days before he ſailed, Admiral Holbourn ſent in a French Snow of 200 Tons, laden with Flour, Pork, Butter, &c. which he took going into the Harbour of Louiſbourg, and on board of which they found ſeveral Packets of great Conſequence: He likewiſe ſent in a large French Schooner laden with Molaſſes, Rum, and Sugar, which the French ranſomed for £. 1000 Ster. when they were permitted to proceed on their Voyage for Cape-Breton. Capt. Mather farther reported, that as he came out of Halifax, a Sloop was going in, being nine Days from this Port.

A Letter from Charles-Town, dated the 13th Inſt. ſays, "We have an Account of ſome Deſigns of the French on Georgia, and this Province; the Particulars I ſhall inform you of in my next."

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated Aug. 18, 1755.

"Theſe are to acquaint you, that Major-General Johnſon, with his Train of Artillery, is got ſafe to the Carrying Place; from whence Capt. Gilbert came Yeſterday, and is going to Boſton, in order to ſolicit for 1000 more Oliverians, to aſſiſt thoſe of their Countrymen, that are going againſt Crown-Point, as the Forces now under the Command of Major-General Johnſon, is not thought ſufficient to reduce that Fortreſs, which, 'tis ſaid, is now garriſoned by a large Body of Regulars from Canada. Major Lyman has cleared 8 Miles of a Road on the Carrying-Place, and the remaining 16 will be cleared with the greateſt Diſpatch, at the End of which they intend to build a Fort, as well to cover the Troops in Tranſporting their Artillery, &c. over that important Paſs, as to ſerve as a Place of Retreat. By the Time that the Fort is compleated, 'tis expected the Boſton Men will arrive; for, to their Honour be it ſaid, that Province excels all others on the Continent, for Diſpatch in Military Affairs."

P. S. By ſome Carpenters that are juſt come from Oſwego, we learn, that the third Veſſel was launched the 7th Inſtant; and that the laſt would be launched about the Twenty-ſecond Inſtant.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 28.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in the Army, dated at Shippensburgh, Auguſt 17.

"It gave many here great Concern to ſee C-----l D-----r reflected on in a Letter from Philadelphia, for Things he was not even acquainted with before executed; nor was there one Field Officer conſulted in the Deſtroying the Artillery, Ammunition, Proviſions, &c. at the Camp, where General Braddock joined the Rear Diviſion: This, and our March this Way, was by the General's particular Order. The unhappy Action was on Wedneſday, the Ninth of July, and on Thurſday Morning, by Five a Clock, the Account of a total Defeat was brought to the Rear Diviſion; nay, it was ſaid there was not one eſcaped; notwithſtanding we remained reſolved to hear further. This Day many that were wounded came up, and ſome who were not; their Accounts being more favourable, we reſolved to keep our Ground till we heard further. In the Afternoon there came an Order from the General, to ſend ſome Waggons to Giſt's Plantation, where the General was coming, to bring away the wounded Officers and Soldiers, and to ſend ſome Refreſhment for them; this was immediately done under a ſtrong Guard. The next Morning another Order came, to ſend the only two Companies of the old Troops, with more Waggons, to Giſt's, for the Purpoſes before mentioned; this was complied with. All this Day Numbers of Wounded and others joined the Rear, and in the Evening the General, with ſome wounded Officers and Soldiers, joined us. Preparations were immediately ordered for ſetting out next Morning by Order of the General; but the Time required to prepare the Ordnance, &c. to be demoliſhed detained us; and the next Day, the Thirteenth, we marched, leaving People behind to ſee the Deſtruction made as ordered; all this was done by the General's own Order, as we were told; and certain it is, that not one of the Field Officers were conſulted in it: Nor, on the Diviſion of the Army at the Little Meadows, was either of the Colonels conſulted, even in the Picking their Regiments, nor did they know the Deſign, until in publick Orders. And had the Gentleman reflected on been in a Hurry, I think it is very plain he might have found Means to have got faſter from the Enemy than he did. He has heard what has been ſaid of him, and only obſerved, that it was ſevere to reflect on a Man from common Report: That he deſired no Favour; he was ſatisfied the World ſhould ſay of him all they knew to be Facts; and that a little Time would ſhew (if any Faults were) where the Faults are to be laid. The Soldiers are charged with running away. The Numbers killed and wounded, it is thought, would plainly ſhew that was not the Caſe; ſince out of about 1270, 900 were killed and wounded, and all on the Field of Battle. If I were to give my Opinion, I would adviſe the Publick to be cautious how they reflect, as Reflections cannot be agreeable to either the Innocent or Guilty (if any of the latter.) Such Things may be productive of ill Blood. By the Care taking on our Side, it ſeems to be reſolved to cultivate and preſerve a good Underſtanding between the Troops and Inhabitants wherever we go.

'Tis thought by ſome we might keep the Field ſome Months longer; they don't know the Condition we are in. All thoſe that were in the Action did not ſave any of their Baggage, and the whole now remaining are naked; there is not one who has a ſecond Shirt, ſcarcely a Shoe or Hoſe among them; nay, ſome without Breeches, and not Half the Number of Tents to cover them in caſe of bad Weather."

By a Perſon juſt arrived from Oſwego we learn, that there are now four armed Veſſels belonging to that Port near finiſhed; the two largeſt are a Kind of Schooners or Brigantines, about Fifty-ſix Feet Keel, and carry Eight Sixpounders, and Twenty-four Swivels, each; the two ſmalleſt are Forty-two Feet Keel, of the Galley Kind, and carry Twenty-eight Swivels each. When General Shirley arrives, it is ſuppoſed there will be near 3000 Men at Oſwego. He was met on Tueſday, the Twelfth Inſtant, at the Carrying-Place, having with him about 300 Engliſh, and 50 Indians; and it was thought would not be at Oſwego before the Nineteenth, the Water being low. There are prepared for his Expedition near 600 Batteaus. There is great Plenty of Proviſions; and the Fortifications of the Place are greatly improved and enlarged. The French now paſs all on the other Side of the Lake.

By a Poſtſcript of a Letter from Boſton of the 18th we learn, that an Account was juſt come from Halifax, that our Fleet had taken a 64 Gun Ship and a Store Ship from the French, beſides the two mentioned in the Papers.

From Halifax we have Advice, that a Letter was found on board the Packet, taken by Admiral Boſcawen's Fleet, from the French Admiral to his Court, adviſing, that his Men were very ſickly with the Small-pox, Fluxes, and other Diſtempers, and in great Want of Proviſions; and that if he could get clear of the Engliſh Fleet, he would make the beſt of his Way back to Old France.

A Letter of the 9th of Auguſt from the ſame Place, mentions, that it is the general Opinion there, that all the Armies they could ſend from Great-Britain would not diſtreſs our perfidious Enemies the French ſo effectually, as the Colonies can do, by continuing to ſtop their Supply of Proviſions.

We hear from Fort Cumberland, that Lieutenant Savage having been out with a ſcouting Party towards the Great Meadows, returned about the 10th Inſtant, and reported, that having met with ſome Friend Indians, he learnt from them, that the French were no ſooner in Poſſeſſion of General Braddock's Artillery, than they fell to work upon it, and burſt and deſtroyed the Haubitzers and Twelve-pounders, not attempting to carry off any Thing but the two ſmall Six-pounders; as they imagined the Rear under Colonel Dunbar was but at a ſmall Diſtance, and that our People would return and attack them afreſh, not imagining they had obtained ſo compleat a Victory.

We hear that Colonel Dunbar, with the Army under his Command, will be in this City on Saturday next.

Since our laſt put in here to refit, Captain Solomon Mackey, in the Ship Suſannah: He was bound to London from the Bay of Honduras, but ſprang a Leak in the Gulph of Florida by Streſs of Weather. He left in the Bay the 13th of laſt Month the Brand, Captain Parker; and a Brigantine and Sloop, the Maſters Names Roſs and Smith.

In a Letter from Reading, dated the 25th Inſtant, there is Advice, that there were then ſeveral Families in that Town, on their Way to New-Jerſey, who had left their Habitations on our Frontiers; and that Forty more were expected ſome time this Week, thinking it not ſafe to ſtay any longer, on account of the Scalping Indians.

Friday laſt the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province adjourned to the Fifteenth of next Month.

Monday laſt a Boy leading a Horſe to a Race on Frankfort Road, the Horſe ſtarted and dragg'd him into the Woods, ſo that he was preſently killed.

On Tueſday John Myrack (mentioned in our laſt) was tried at a Court of Oyer and Terminer at Cheſter for the barbarous Murder of his Wife, two of his own Children, and a Child that was nurſing in his Houſe, when he was found guilty, and received Sentence of Death.

At the ſame Court one M'Vaugh was convicted of an Attempt to commit a Rape; for which he was ſentenced to ſtand in the Pillory, and to be whipt 31, 25, and 20 Laſhes, at three different Times.

On Tueſday Night laſt we had a Guſt with very ſharp Thunder. The Lightning ſtruck two Houſes in Market-ſtreet, and did ſome Damage to the Walls, &c. A Lad leaning over the Hatch of one of the Houſes, was ſtruck down by the Lightning; and a Woman and two Lads were alſo ſtruck down in the other Houſe, but they all ſoon recovered, and no Perſon was killed. It could be traced from the Top of the talleſt Houſe that was ſtruck to the Bottom, as conducted by an Iron Bolt, Shutter Hinges, and Saſh Weights, Rows of Nail Heads in the Lathing, a Window Curtain Rod, the Gilding on a tall Frame of a Looking Glaſs, and other metaline Bodies.

Arrived. The Muggy, Alliſon, at Antigua; and the Boyne, Godfrey, at Liſbon; both from this Port.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, INWARD ENTRIES.

Snow Betſey, Barret Philips from Madeira.
Sloop Increaſe, John Todd from Barbados.
---- Seaflower, Francis Stackpole from Hiſpaniola.
---- Aleſbea, Joſeph Laborn from St. Kitts.
---- Intent, Reuben Parker from North-Carolina.
Snow Thomas and Margaret, William Denny from Barbados.
Ship Ariana, James Reed from Jamaica.
Brig Betſey, Bernard Badger from Barbados.
Ship Molly, David Gregory from Antigua.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Joſeph and Jane, William Warſdale for Halifax.
Brig Eſther, Joſeph Houſe for Ditto.
Sloop Tryall, John Crocker for Boſton.
Ship Marlborough, Daniel Joy for London.
Sloop Windſor, John Martindale for Barbados.
Brig Peggy, George Houſton for Jamaica.
Snow Thomas and Margaret, William Denny for Barbados.
Sloop Adventure, Alexander Kennedy for Virginia.
Snow George, Joſeph Arthur for Barbados.

CLEARED.

Sloop Polly, Lowit Thurſton to Providence.
---- St. Andrew, Henry Allan M'Dougal to Jamaica.
---- Diamond, Iſaac Comron to North-Carolina.
---- Tryall, John Crocker to Boſton.

The MEMBERS of the

St. ANDREW's SOCIETY,

ARE deſir'd to attend their Quarterly Meeting, on Saturday, the Thirtieth of this inſtant Auguſt, preciſely at Seven a Clock in the Evening, at the Maſons Lodge, in Lodge Alley, in Second-ſtreet.

THOMAS M'JANET, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 28, 1755.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living at Old Town, in Cecil county, Maryland, a Negroe man, named Will, about twenty-five years of age, of low ſtature, and ſpeaks good Engliſh: Had on when he went away, a light colour'd homeſpun jacket, old ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, the ſhirt much torn; he was taken up in New Caſtle county, and made his eſcape from the New Red Lion, in the night of the 18th inſtant. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, beſides what the laws allows, paid by JOHN COX.

Norfolk, in Virginia, Auguſt 4, 1755.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man, named Lewis Miller, by trade a cooper, 5 feet 8 inches high, of a fair complexion, a compariſant fellow, and has a very good countenance; wears a wig: He alſo carried with him a ſervant woman, much pockpitted. Whoever apprehends the ſaid man in Maryland or Pennſylvania government, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Five Piſtoles reward, paid by Mr. Reeſe Meredith, in Philadelphia, or Mr. George Milſkia, at Bohemia, Maryland, on account of ANDREW SPROWLE.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 28, 1755.

RUN away on the 17th inſt. from the ſubſcribers, living in Kent county, Maryland, two Engliſh ſervant men; one named Joſeph Nicholls, a well ſet fellow, about 25 years of age: Had on when he went away, a half worn felt hat, homeſpun linen jacket and ſhirt, wide trowſers, a pair of old ſhoes and ſtockings.

The other named Richard Smith, a tall brown ſkin'd fellow, about 21 years old: Had on when he went away, a hat, cropt on the brim, old brown cloth coat, check jacket, a pair of black ſerge breeches, white ſhirt, and wide trowſers, a pair of old ſhoes, and blue country ſtockings. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any goal, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall have for each Twenty Shillings reward, beſides what the law allows, paid by WILLIAM COMAGYS, junior, or PETER MASSEY.

RUN away from Jonathan Sergeant, at Newark, in New-Jerſey, A young Negro man, named Eſop, of a middle ſize, with a round forehead, ſtreit noſe, and a down guilty look; he can write, and it is likely he may have a counterfeit paſs: He had with him a beaver hat, light grey linſey woolſey jacket, tow trowſers, new pumps, and an old purple colour'd watch-coat. It is ſuppoſed he went in company with a white man, named John Smith, who is an old, lean, tall man, with a long face and noſe, and ſtrait brown hair; who had an old faded ſnuff colour'd coat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid man and Negro, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward for each, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JONATHAN SERGEANT.

New Providence, Auguſt 26, 1755.

STRAY'D from the plantation of the Reverend Mr. Muſenberg, in New Providence, near the Dutch Church, on Thurſday night laſt, A black pacing mare, 14 hands high, having a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, a halter mark, and ſeveral ſaddle marks. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and brings her to Abraham Dehaven's tavern, ſhall have any reaſonable ſatisfaction made, by me ROBERT WOODWARD.

Baltimore, Auguſt 18, 1755.

RUN away from the Baltimore iron-works, in Patapſco, in Maryland, laſt night, A convict ſervant man, named William Cowling, has been in the country about 14 months, he is a luſty well ſet fellow, born in the weſt of England, was bred a farmer, and uſed to drive a team of horſes, ſpeaks broad, has a lubberly walk, is of a brown complexion, ſhort light brown hair, red beard, is about 5 feet 8 inches high: Had on when he went away, A brown thread-bare kerſey coat, without lining, trimm'd with flat white metal buttons, two ozenbrigs ſhirts, crocus trowſers, old hat, and coarſe ſhoes, ironed round the heels, but it is probable he will change his clothes and name. He looked very healthy when he went away.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have Forty Shillings if taken 20 miles from home, Three Pounds if at the diſtance of 40 miles, Four Piſtoles if out of the province, and Four Piſtoles, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by RICHARD CROXALL.

Baltimore, Auguſt 21, 1755.

RUN away from the Baltimore iron-works, in Maryland, on the 10th inſt. A convict ſervant man, named John Marling, alias Mallen, 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, has black eyes, a ſmooth face, and his hair is ſhort, was born in Norfolk, bred a farmer, and underſtands driving a team: He had on, and took with him, when he went away, an old hat, light colour'd kerſey coat, bluiſh cloth jacket, without ſleeves, a new blue Jacket of a kind of worſted ſtuff, lined with white ſhalloon, two white ſhirts, a pair of leather breeches, and a pair of ozenbrigs trowſers, blue grey worſted ſtockings, and Engliſh ſhoes, with buckles in them; he had on an iron collar, but it is like he has got it off ſince he went away.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have, if taken 40 miles from home, Forty Shillings, and out of the province Three Pounds, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

JOHN WELSH.

N. B. He is a down-looking fellow, and is ſlow of ſpeech.

ALL perſons indebted to John Stinſon, late of this city deceaſed, are deſired to come and pay the ſame: And thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted by

⊕ ANN STINSON, Adminiſtratrix.

STolen away from the ſubſcriber, living at Cuſhehoppen, Upper Sulford townſhip, Philadelphia county, a bay horſe, has a large bald face, glaſs eyes, three white legs, and paces; about ſix years old. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and ſecures him, ſo as the owner may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and for horſe and thief Three Pounds, and reaſonable charges, paid by

⊖ DANIEL HISTER.

New-Caſtle, Auguſt 25, 1755.

ON the 18th of this inſt. Auguſt was committed to the goal of New Caſtle county, on ſuſpicion of a run away ſervant, Thomas Matthews, an Engliſhman born, aged about 24 years, about 5 feet 6 inches high. He ſays he ſerved his time in Maryland, near Annapolis. If he be a ſervant, his maſter is hereby deſired to come and pay his charges in a month after this date, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the ſame, by JOHN THOMPSON, goaler.

T. b. c. 4 Ws.

For BARBADOS,

The SNOW

Thomas and *Margaret*,

WILLIAM DENNY,

Commander;

Will punctually ſail in ten days; is a prime ſailer, and has good accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage apply to Kearny and Gilbert, at their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet wharff, or the commander on board, at Carpenter's wharff.

To be ſold by ſaid Kearny and Gilbert, Choice Madeira and Liſbon wines, arrack, Barbados rum, and muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads, tierces and barrels, very good cocoa, and a likely Negroe boy.

All perſons indebted to Edmund Kearny, are required ſhortly to diſcharge and pay their reſpective debts, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into an attorney's hands, in order to be compelled thereto by law. Said Kearny has remaining on hand, imported chiefly by the late ſhips from London, A variety of European and India goods, which to finiſh the ſale he will ſell all together, or in ſeparate parcels, exceeding cheap for ready money only.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 26, 1755.

For BARBADOS,

The SNOW

GEORGE,

JOSEPH ARTHUR

Commander;

Now lying at William Fiſhbourne's wharff, and will certainly ſail in 20 days from this date, having two thirds of her cargo already engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to the ſaid maſter on board, or to Anthony Stocker. Said ſnow has extraordinary accommodations for paſſengers.

This day was dropt between the Jerſey Market and the Court-houſe a worked Iriſh ſtitch pocket book, worked with different colours, and lined with a willow green damaſk, with my name worked at length, and the date of the Year, being 1755. There were in the ſaid pocket book ſeveral papers of conſequence, and about Twenty Shillings in money. Whoever brings the ſaid pocket book to ſaid Stocker, or to the New-Printing-Office, ſhall be intitled to the money. ANTHONY STOCKER. ⊖

WHEREAS an advertiſement was publiſhed ſome time ago by the ſubſcribers hereof, deſiring thoſe who were indebted to them for more than one year's Gazette to diſcharge the ſame, of which little or no notice has been taken, but many continue a great number of years in arrear; this may therefore ſerve to let ſuch know, that if they do not ſpeedily pay off their reſpective ballances, they will not only be no longer ſerv'd with this News Paper, but effectual meaſures will be taken to recover what is ſo unjuſtly detained.

Thoſe who live at a diſtance, and incline to be ſerv'd with this paper, are alſo hereby acquainted, that it is the cuſtom to ſend Five Shillings with their ſubſcription, being ſo much in advance as earneſt money, to be allowed in their firſt year's payment. And all advertiſements ſent from diſtant places, ought to be accompanied with the money, otherwiſe they cannot be inſerted. FRANKLIN *and* HALL.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New-Printing-Office, *in* Market-ſtreet, *(Price* Six-pence*) the following* LAWS, viz.

AN ACT *to prevent the Exportation of Proviſions, naval or warlike Stores, from this Province to* Cape-Breton, *or to any other the Dominions of the* French *King, or Places at preſent in Poſſeſſion of any of his Subjects.*

An ACT *to continue an* ACT, *intituled, an* ACT *to prevent the Exportation of Proviſions, naval or warlike Stores, from this Province to* Cape-Breton, *or to any other the Dominions of the* French *King, or Places at preſent in Poſſeſſion of any of his Subjects.*

An ACT *for ſtriking the Sum of* Ten Thouſand Pounds *in Bills of Credit, to exchange ſuch of thoſe now by Law current, within this Province, as are torn and defaced.*

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY, healthy Negroe girl, about eight years old, this country born. Enquire of George Dorland, on Doctor Zachary's plantation in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia. ⊕

Easton, August 4, 1755.

WHEREAS George Atchinson, of Easton, in the county of Northampton, hath absconded himself from the usual place of his abode, not having paid his just debts, and his goods and effects having been attached at the suit of Joseph Grove, These are therefore to desire all persons who have any just demands against the said George Atchinson, to appear, with their accounts proved, at the house of Peter Kachlin, at the sign of the Indian King, in Easton aforesaid, on Monday, the 25th of August instant, at which time and place attendance will be given for that purpose.

¶ WILLIAM PARSONS.

Imported in the last ships from London, and to be sold very cheap for ready money, by

WILLIAM CLAMPFFER,

At his store in Second-street, opposite Mr. William Branson's,

A *Neat assortment of East-India and European goods, suitable for the season.*

N. B. As said William Clampffer intends for England next Spring, he desires those that are indebted to him to make speedy payment, and those that have any demands against him to bring in their accounts that they may be adjusted. Tbetf.

RUN away, on the first day of June last, from the subscriber, living in Sadsbury township, Lancaster county, the two following servant men, viz.

6 John Jacob Hass, a Dutchman, about 22 years of age, five feet high, of a swarthy complexion, and talks good English: Had on when he went away, a fur hat, white kersey coat, with large metal buttons, a coarse tow shirt and trowsers, and old shoes, without buckles. He also took with him a short gun.

John M'Avoy, a native Irishman, about 20 years of age, five feet 9 inches high, well set, but clumsy, smooth fac'd, and has short hair: Had on when he went away, a small felt hat, white kersey jacket, two old tow shirts, an old jacket and trowsers of the same old stockings, old shoes, with iron plates on the heels, and no buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said servants, so as their master may have them again, shall have *Four Pounds* reward for both, or *Forty Shillings* for each, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN TAYLOR. †5s. T. b. c. t. f.

To be SOLD,

ABOUT nine acres of ground, with a good dwelling-house, orchard, garden, and sundry other conveniences, situated on Moyamensing road, a mile and quarter from Philadelphia. The purchaser, on giving security, and paying interest, may have any reasonable time allow'd for payment of the principal.

Also to be lett on a ground-rent, or sold, a lot in Market-street, to the eastward of where Charles Brockden lives; and several lots, between Market and Chestnut-streets, in Fourth-street, adjoining the Indian Queen southward; and sundry other lots in said city. Enquire of ANTHONY MORRIS, junior. Tbc. 2 m.

Captain *JAMES CHILD*,

INTENDING for England this summer, desires all persons indebted to him to make speedy payment. He has on hand, A variety of East-India and European goods; also choice Barbados rum, melasses, sugar, &c. to be sold at the lowest prices.

T. b. c. t. f.

Just imported in the Samson, Edward May, master, from Bristol, and to be sold by

JOSHUA HOWELL,

At his store, near Arch-street wharff,

WHOLE and half boxes of 8 by 6, 9 by 7, 10 by 8, and 11 by 9, crown glass, felt hats, crates of yellow ware, 4d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails, broadcloths, shalloons, sailcloth, oznabrigs, Irish linens, tandems, cambricks, cotton romals, belladine silk, bohea tea, wool cards, choice Gloucestershire cheese, Bristol beer, and raisins of the sun.

N. B. Said Howell hath likewise to sell good fall mackrell, choice St. George's wine, whale bone, an assortment of neat made anchors, with sundry other goods.

To be SOLD,

A Tract of land, at a place called the Great Meadows, in New-Jersey, containing 2441 acres. Also a plantation on the south side of the city of Philadelphia, bounded easterly by the road that leads to the lower ferry, and west by Schuylkill, containing forty-six acres, with a large brick house, garden and out-houses thereon. Another plantation in North-Wales, containing 123 acres, now in the tenure of John Jones. Also a bank-house, in Front street, opposite to Joseph Morris's. For terms of sale enquire of EDMUND KEARNY, in Philadelphia, or JAMES KINSEY, at Burlington.

¶ 15 *s.* Tbc. 3 M.

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,

Who is remov'd to the corner of Chestnut and Water-streets, the next door but one to where he formerly liv'd,

SUNDRY sorts of dye stuffs, as madder, ground red-wood, fustick, galls, log-wood and brazilletto, indigo, allom, copperas, also brimstone, English glue, bar lead, shot, gunpowder, neat powder flasks, sundry sorts of nails, steel, A C. No. 3. long and short pipes, cutlary; ozenbrigs, garlix, twilled baging, blankets and rugs, flannel, shaloons, silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, all-wide persians, muslins, calicoes, cotton and linen checks, buckrams, hat crapes, and Russia sheeting; writing paper of several sorts; sale twine; also Jamaica spirit, West-India and Philadelphia rum, loaf and muscovado sugar, coffee, tea and chocolate, rice, pepper, allspice, ginger, cinnamon, nutmegs, mace and cloves, salt petre, sweet oil, and sundry other goods.

N. B. The INSURANCE-OFFICE for SHIPPING is kept by him as usual.

To be SOLD,

THE mills and plantation of Nathaniel Ware, Esq; six miles above Trenton, on the river Delaware, West Jersey. The plantation contains about 400 acres, 200 of which are cleared; the land is of easy culture, and the soil extremely natural to all sorts of grain, wheat being neither liable to be devour'd by Insects, nor heav'd out by the frosts. There are two good dwelling-houses, a large barn, cart-house, smoke-house, and cooper's shop, a neat garden, with cedar pales, a young bearing orchard, and the whole under good fence. The mill-house is of stone, 60 feet in length, and 24 in breadth, is an over-shot, has two pair of stones, the boulting-mill, &c. all go by water; it is well accustomed, and known to make as good work as the best mills in the Jerseys; it may always command wheat enough, and is conveniently situated for New-York and Philadelphia markets, being less than 30 miles of good waggon-road from Brunswick; and boats, carrying 50 or 60 casks, may load at the mill-door for Philadelphia. Whoever inclines to purchase the same, either the whole or part, may apply to William Clayton, or William Pidgeon, in Trenton, and be by them informed of the title and conditions of sale. T. b. c. t. f.

To be SOLD,

BY JAMES WHITEHEAD, keeper of the workhouse, A Dutch servant girl, who has four years to serve this fall. ⊕

To be SOLD,

A *TRACT of land, at a place called the Great Meadows, in New-Jersey, containing, 2441 acres. Also a plantation on the South side of the city of Philadelphia, bounded easterly by the road that leads to the lower ferry, and West by Schuylkill, containing 46 acres, with a large brick-house, garden and out-houses thereon. Another plantation in North wales, containing 123 acres, now in the tenure of John Jones. Also a bank-house, in Front-street, opposite to Joseph Morris. For terms of sale, enquire of* EDMUND KEARNY, *in Philadelphia, or* JAMES KINSEY, *at Burlington.* ♄ 15 *s. T. b. c. 3 M.*

to be SOLD, by

WALLACE and Company,

At the house of Joseph Turner, Esq; in Front-street,

LOAF sugar; single refin'd, at TWELVE PENCE per pound; double refin'd, at EIGHTEEN PENCE per pound. Tbetf.

To be sold by publick vendue, on the first Monday in September next (or at a private sale any time before) on the premises,

A Plantation, situated in Maidenhead, in Hunterdon county, West-New-Jersey, containing about 200 acres, including eleven acre lot in the Great Meadows, most commodiously situated in the middle of the town, on the Post road to New-York, about 90 acres is clear'd, and in good fence; there is on said plantation a good dwelling-house, barn, and a good bearing orchard; the whole is exceedingly well watered, having a living stream that runs in the driest times; the up-land is noted for bringing good wheat and hemp; the meadows excellent for grass, whereof a quantity may be made; the unclear'd part is stored with rail timber, sufficient to support the plantation for a long time to come. Any person inclining to purchase before the day of sale, may apply to Samuel Hunt, living on the premises, who will agree on reasonable terms, and give an indisputable title for the same. ¶

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Negroe wench, about 19 years of age, fit for town or country business. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office, in Market street, Philadelphia. T. b. c. t. f.

ALL persons indebted, by bond or otherwise, to the estate of Capt. Lawrence Anderson, of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against the said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, that they may be settled, by WILLIAM STURGEON, *and his* WIFE, *executrix.*

WHEREAS divers persons, legally summon'd by the sheriff to serve on juries in the county of Chester, have neglected or omitted to give their attendance accordingly; which persons have been fined each in the sum of Twenty Shillings, for the use of the poor of the several townships they reside in, according to the directions of an Act of General Assembly of this province, which said fines are as yet uncollected: Notice therefore is hereby given to the several overseers of the poor of the said county, that they do apply to the clerk of the peace of the said county, and procure a certificate of the names of the persons so fined, and that they do use means for collecting the same; until which none of their accounts will be settled by the justices of said county.

By Order of the Justices in Sessions, May, 1755.

HENRY HALE GRAHAM, Deputy Clerk.

RUN away from his bail, on the fourth of this instant, one Edward Rubie, who took a horse, saddle and bridle with him which were not his own; the horse is black, with a star in his forehead, branded with A C on the near shoulder, some white on one of his hind feet, and about 13 hands and half high; the saddle has red broadcloth housings, bound with yellow orris, red seat, quilted, forty brass nails behind, and thirty before. Said Rubie had on when he went away, a light colour'd fly coat, a red jacket, tied before with worsted firetting, a white demity jacket, with 3 buttons on each sleeve; he had a recommendation signed by the neighbours, and by Elisha Basset, Esq; and had a pass in his pocket signed by Levi Pawling, and Charles Clinton; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, wears a cap, pock-mark'd, professes to be a schoolmaster, and writes a very fair hand; he has several check shirts and trowsers, plays well on the flute, and had one in his pocket when he went away. Whoever takes up the said run-away, and secures him in any goal, shall receive Five Pistoles reward, and reasonable charges, paid by GABRIEL COPNER, and JOHN RICHMAN, in Salem county. ‡

N. B. The Horse paces fast.

RUN away, *from William Buckley, and Company, of Bristol, in Bucks county, on the 10th inst. at night, an English servant man, named Henry Smith; he is a sport naturally well-set fellow, but now low in flesh, and pale-fac'd, is round visaged, and has a full black eye: Had on, a brown freeze pea jacket, with metal buttons, and lined with blue, the lining behind longer than the outside, new ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers (the trowsers much colour'd with red paint) an ordinary black wig, old felt hat, old shoes, but no stockings; his ancles rubb'd, with having been in irons, and but lately taken out of Newtown goal. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any goal, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, in Bristol, or William M'Ilvaine, in Philadelphia.* WILLIAM BUCKLEY.

N. B. All recruiting captains are begg'd not to inlist him, and all masters of ships are forbid to carry him off.

GRUN away *from Nathaniel Fitzrandolph, of Princetown, in New-Jersey, on the 30th day of July last, a Dutch servant man, named Christian Luterman, about 6 feet high, thin visage, out-mouth'd, of a sandy complexion, large grey eyes, sandy beard, thick bushy sandy hair: Had on, an old felt hat, pale blue drugget waistcoat, made whole in the skirts, homespun shirt and trowsers, pale-blue yarn stockings, neats leather shoes, which have been soal'd: He has a large scar a-cross one of his legs, occasioned by the cut of an axe. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by* NATHANIEL FITZRANDOLPH.

Carlisle, July 14, and 21, 1755.

THESE *days were committed to the goal of this county, on suspicion of being run away servants, the two following men, viz. John Saunders, an Englishman, of a pale complexion, round face, and very much pitted with the small-pox, black hair, about 5 feet 3 inches high, and about 35 years of age: His cloathing are, a felt hat, a woollen and linen jackets; it is supposed he came from Virginia, and has changed his name, for he gives no account of himself. The other nam'd Arthur M'Closkey, an Irishman, about 5 feet 5 inches high, of a black complexion, black hair, thin faced: His cloathing are, a white coat, homespun cloth, with flat metal buttons; it is supposed he came from Chester county. This is to desire any person that has any demands against the aboveaid men, to come and pay their fees, otherwise they will be sold for the same, in six weeks after the above dates, by* THOMAS LOCKERT *goaler,* §

THE partnership of Walter Shee, James and Thomas Harvey, having expired the First of June last, those therefore having any demands upon them, are desired to bring them in, and they indebted requested to pay,

N. B. They have on hand divers merchandize, with some good Madeia Wine, which they will sell cheap for ready money or short credit, to close the company books. Tbc. 6 W.

Lately imported, and to be sold, on the lowest terms, by

GEORGE BRYAN,

Who (the partnership of Wallace and Bryan being dissolved) is removed to the house in Front-street, between Market and Arch-streets, where Mr. Conyngham lately dwelt, over against Mr. Griffitts's buildings, in the bank.

A Variety of checks of different breadths, Irish linens, yard and 7-8ths wide, garlix, 7-8ths, 3 qr. and ell wide, tandems, dowlas, long lawns, gulix hollands, princes linen, ozenbrigs, cambricks in pieces and patches, lawn ditto, also flower'd, taffeties, persians, muslins, fustians, Turkey quilts, cotton hollands, bed bunts, silk handkerchiefs, calicoes and chints, silk and cotton laces, silk and cotton caps, ribbons, fans, threads, white and colour'd, tapes white and striped, worsted quality, shaloons, sail cloth, black and white edging, shirt buttons, pocket-books, bobbin, watch-strings, watch chrystals, beads, cruels, snuff-boxes, pistol cap knives, cuttoe, and butchers knives, hunters and table knives and forks, penknives, razors, shears, sciffars, sleeve-buttons, men and womens thimbles, stay-hooks, needles, tea tongs, brass and leather ink-pots, fountain pens, with and without knives, cork drawers, jointed yards, cheese-tasters, pins, shoe tacks, awl-blades, spur rowels, chapes and tongues, white metal buttons, shoe buckles, &c. A small parcel of Daffy's elixir, Stoughton's drops, lavender water and drops, hartshorn and salvolatile drops, beautifying water, and tooth-powder; also weeding-hoes, earthen-ware, and clover-seed.

ABSENTED himself from His Majesty's Service, on the tenth instant, James Kerly, born in Limrick, in Ireland, about 28 years of age, by trade a weaver, about 5 feet 5 inches high, of a brown complexion, pock mark'd, very talkative, and much given to liquor: He has been an old soldier at Cape-Breton. Whoever takes up said James Kerly, and brings him to the Indian King, in Philadelphia, shall have a Guinea reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ADOLPH BENZEL, *Recruiting-Captain.*

To be sold by

SAMUEL WHARTON,

At his store in Water-street, adjoining to Carpenter's wharff,

BEST starch, in cags, made by William Johnston, of New-Castle county, being of the same make as that which George Spafford, deceased, formerly sold: Also bar and pig iron. European and West India goods. Tbc. 6 W.

To be SOLD,

A PLANTATION, situated in the township of Calconhook, Chester county, about two miles from Darby, containing 43 acres; three acres whereof is good meadow, 18 acres of up-land clear'd; the rest well timber'd, with a pretty good orchard, and a good log-house; the land well fenced. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may apply to CHARLES JUSTICE, living in Kingsess. §

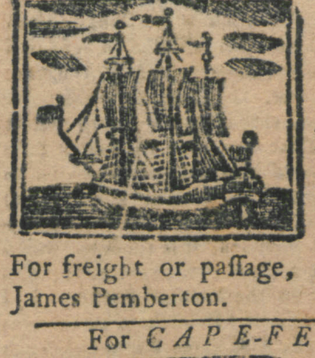
DEEDS and all other Writings, carefully and authentickly drawn by JAMES HUMPHREYS, notary publick, who may be spoke with at his notary-office, at Mr. John Reiley's, in Chestnut-street, or at his own house, next door below the Baptist Meeting, in Second-street. Tbetf.

WRITING

PERFORMED by the subscriber, at Three Shillings and Sixpence per day. Likewise French and Spanish translated reasonably. JOSEPH CLAUDIUS MAYNE.

N. B. Said subscriber to be spoke with at the house of Mr. Ebenezer Robinson, in Chestnut-street, between Third and Fourth-streets. ⊕

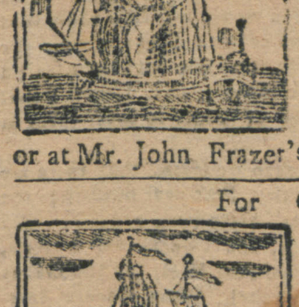
For LONDON,



The Ship
MARLBOROUGH,
DANIEL JOY
Commander;

Having good accommodations for passengers, and great part of her cargo provided, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, apply to Thomas Crosby, or James Pemberton.

For *CAPE-FEAR*, in *North-Calina*,



The Snow
BATCHELOR,
HENRY GILL
Master,

Lying at Mr. *Charles Edgar's* Wharff; will sail in about 16 days. For freight or passage, apply to said master on board, or at Mr. John Frazer's, on Society Hill.

For *CORK*,

The Ship
ATTWOODS,
WILLIAM GREENWAY
Commander,

Lying at Attwood's Wharff, having good accommodations for passengers, and great part of her cargoe provided, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, apply to Attwood Shute, or said Commander.

Lancaster, July 7, 1755.

THis *day was committed to the goal of this county, on suspicion of being runaway servants, the two following men, viz. Richard Baggs, An Irish man, about 34 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, and slender made, his cloathing very ordinary. The other named William Head, an Irishman, about 5 feet 5 inches high, of a fair complexion, and well made; their hair is cut off, Baggs wears a cap, and Head a brown wig, and has a lock of hair left before, which turns back over the wig; they have both sailors trowsers and jackets on, and came from towards Maryland. This is to desire any person that has any demands against the above said men, to come and pay their fees, otherwise they will be sold for the same in six weeks after the above date, by*

JOHN CLARK, *Goaler.*

VERY good LAMPBLACK sold at the *New-Printing-Office.*

[*See the Half-sheet for the other Advertisements.*]